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Contents

<p>THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS..... 3</p> <p>WHAT BOOKS CAN DO FOR US..... 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books aid us in understanding ourselves... 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books aid us in understanding others..... 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books give us poise and assurance..... 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books stir us emotionally..... 7</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books stir us spiritually..... 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books stir us mentally..... 9</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books give us companionship..... 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books question our ideas..... 11</p> <p>THE HOME LIBRARY..... 12</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Books are marks of culture..... 12</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Finding time to read..... 12</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Financing the library..... 13</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Choosing book friends..... 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Reference books..... 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Text books..... 15</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The classics..... 15</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Modern works..... 16</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Children's books..... 16</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Books about special interests..... 16</p> <p>A BRIEF HISTORY OF BOOKS..... 18</p> <p>PERIODICALS..... 20</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Newspapers..... 20</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Magazines..... 20</p>	<p style="padding-left: 20px;">News magazines..... 20</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Picture magazines..... 21</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Women's magazines..... 21</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Specialty magazines..... 21</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Men's magazines..... 21</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Popular magazines..... 21</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Quality magazines..... 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Farm magazines..... 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Children's magazines..... 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reprint magazines..... 22</p> <p>BOOKS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A CAPABLE, WELL-ADJUSTED LIFE..... 23</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Health and physical growth..... 23</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mental growth and social adjustment.... 25</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sex education..... 31</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Family and community relationships..... 32</p> <p>BOOKS THAT ENRICH LIFE..... 35</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Places to visit..... 36</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Interesting people..... 37</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Stories—old and new..... 39</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Essays..... 42</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Philosophy..... 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Poetry..... 43</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Drama..... 44</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Special interests..... 45</p>
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Enriching Life with Books

By
FLORENCE COLLINS WEED
and
MARY E. GERLAUGH



The Friendship of Books

"He that loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter. By study, by reading, by thinking, one may innocently divert and pleasantly entertain himself, as in all weather, so in all fortunes."

—Isaac Barrow



SHELF OF BOOKS is like a group of people. Under gay and drab exteriors, there is wit and wisdom, foolishness, gossip, argument, and beauty. Sometimes, although rarely, a book, like a person, is insufferably dull, but more often it has color and personality. Books, like people, may have intelligence and good judgment or, like their human counterparts, they may have false standards, superficial attractions, and weak character. To know books is to know life.

It is a very personal matter to choose the books which are to become friends, because what will bring pleasure to one may not strike the same harmonious chord in another. To some people the novels of Charles Dickens bring high pleasure. David Copperfield, Tiny Tim, and Mr. Macawber are satisfying friends. But modern novels touch modern life at more points, so to many people Anthony Adverse or Scarlett O'Hara of *Gone With the Wind* hold greater interest.

But it is not only fiction that brings enjoyment. A biography like Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years*, can make the people in Lincoln's drama live again. A book of travel like Frederick O'Brien's *White Shadows on the South Seas* holds the tang of adventure.

Chief among the books that bring pleasure and inspiration is poetry. There are poems of reflection, poems of beauty, poems to fit every mood and to fill our deepest needs. Poetry means more the longer we live, and from poems we gather courage to go on bravely. Although we may read for enjoyment and inspiration, wisdom and understanding come to us unasked.

Books that are but casual friends are those to whom we go for some particular purpose — to learn more about our work, our hobbies, to seek facts about health, psychology, or child guidance. Whatever we may want to know of the knowledge of the world, can be found somewhere in books.

Books are interwoven one with another, so that they are always leading us on to other reading. A historical romance will lead us on to read the actual history of the period. A story with a setting in a picturesque Old World country may be the introduction to a travel book, telling of the customs, the scenery, and even the history of that country. A love story makes us more alive to the romance of real life, and we can find as much drama in the true stories of Abraham Lincoln and Anne Rutledge, Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett, and Peter Abelard and Heloise, as in the most engrossing fiction.

* This bulletin is the fifth of a series on child development, issued by the Agricultural Extension Service of Ohio State University, under the supervision of Mary E. Gerlaugh, child development specialist.

Then, the author of a book is himself interesting. After reading his books, we wonder what kind of a person he is, and what is his background that enables him to write as he does. Among modern biographies are many life histories of writers, with tales of their adventures that make as fascinating reading as any fiction.

Friendship with good books brings all the rich rewards of friendships with interesting people. They strengthen us mentally, spiritually, and emotionally; they help us to understand ourselves and other people, they challenge our ideas, and they bring us comfort. While we are reading widely, we are developing character, increasing intelligence, and deepening our sensitivity. We are enriching our lives with culture which no misfortune can take from us.

What Books Can Do for Us



BOOKS AID US IN UNDERSTANDING OURSELVES

"A book should either show one how to enjoy life or how to endure it."

— Dr. Samuel Johnson



ORE THAN 2,000 years ago, a great man brought a message that gave courage to the world when he said, "I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." Since that time, each generation has recognized that character can be changed by Christian living.

Modern psychologists have built upon this same principle when they tell us that personality, too, is a growing thing. They have shown us that we do not have to continue to be the kind of a person we are, but can be the kind of person we want to be. Perhaps Walter B. Pitkin began the vogue for these self-help books when he wrote *Life Begins at Forty*. Other books have followed. *The Return to Religion* by Henry C. Link points out that we can revolutionize our lives by bringing happiness to other people. Dale Carnegie gives practical ideas on *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. In *Wake Up and Live*, Dorothea Brande outlines ways to direct our lives so as to realize our ambitions and bring enjoyment to others as well as ourselves. Most of these books are written by psychologists who have made a study of personalities. The hundreds of actual life stories are drawn from their experiences in counselling people who need help. Many of the situations in these stories have counterparts in our own lives.

Such books give direct help in summing up our shortcomings and turning the spotlight on our faults and peculiarities. The same result can be achieved by another method, through reading fiction in which we unconsciously compare ourselves with the people we meet in novels.

What girl can read Booth Tarkington's *Alice Adams* and not see the folly of trying to be someone she is not? What man can follow the fortunes of Derk in Edna Ferber's *So Big* without being struck by the foolishness of selling himself, only to find that he has gained nothing he really wants? Rebecca West's novel *The Judge* is the story of a mother who wants to dominate the life of her son long after he has married and begun a life of his own.

All of these books show up our own weak points, not by preaching but by example. It is quite possible that some books will give us assurance by showing us our good points. With a little imagination, we see ourselves revealed in the characters of books.

To read books, then, is to read oneself. Often it is far easier to alter our personalities if we see how our own traits of character work out in the lives of others.

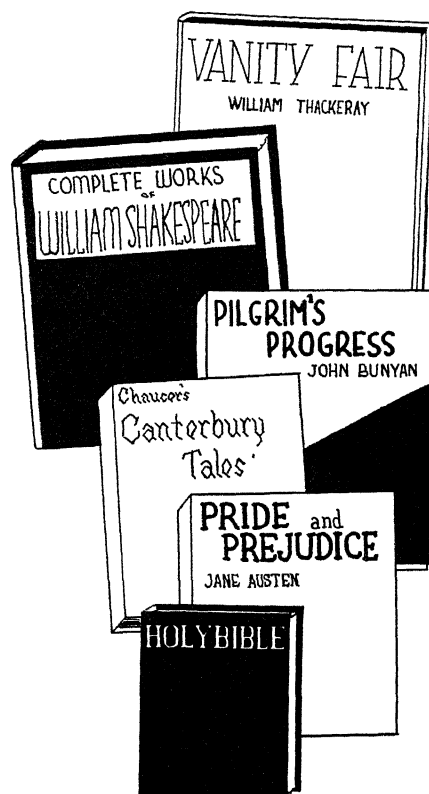
BOOKS AID US IN UNDERSTANDING OTHERS

"The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend. When I read over a book that I have perused before, it resembles the meeting with an old one." — *Oliver Goldsmith*.

The person who does not read, lives only one life. The reader with open-minded interest can, within a few days, be a world traveler, a deep sea diver, a star of the stage, a pirate, or a knight of the middle ages. These swift changes of character are possible only when we lose ourselves in books. It is not that we would want to change places with any of these people, but that we shall find ourselves enriched if we know what experiences they have.

To enjoy such varied experiences, we must put aside our prejudices and be understanding and sympathetic. Sometimes this is a difficult thing to do, for too often we judge the people in our books by our own standards of what we require in a social acquaintance. Scarlett O'Hara has few admirable traits as she pursues her fascinating way through *Gone With the Wind*. Anthony Adverse becomes little more than a beast during his African interlude. A gang leader is the hero of *Little Caesar*, which W. R. Burnett wrote to reveal the workings of Chicago's gangsters. The heroine of Frank Swinnerton's *Nocturne* is an English working girl who does not follow approved conventions. Yet all of these books are sincere pictures of people who have counterparts in real life. To read of them is to understand what experiences life may bring to people, and how these experiences may affect their attitudes and behavior. To read of them should make us both wiser and more tolerant.

The novelist uses patterns from human life, and a book may be good if it is a faithful picture of any kind of people. A wide knowledge of many types is of great value in aiding us to judge our own associates. It is difficult to view them objectively because we have a personal interest in what they do, and we cannot know their thoughts and feelings as the novelist can portray them. Reading about



Six of the great books of the ages

other families may even help us to better understand ourselves and our own children. A book study of human nature is not a substitute for real life, but a fine introduction to it.

Quite as interesting as people are the social conditions under which they live, and books are mirrors to reproduce these for us. Oliver Twist spent his early youth in a London almshouse and through the novel named for him, and other books, Charles Dickens was able to focus the attention of his own era upon conditions of the poor. Victor Hugo painted a picture of the lower classes of Paris in *Les Misérables*. Harlan Hatcher showed how the Kentucky brickmakers live in *Tunnel Hill*; and Jolan Foldes showed Paris, and to some extent all of Europe, during the years after the war, in *The Street of the Fishing Cat*. To know all kinds of people and how they live is to broaden our knowledge and enlarge our sympathies.

BOOKS GIVE US POISE AND ASSURANCE

"Reading maketh a full man." — *Bacon*

There are times when even the best of us feel inadequate to meet the situations in which we find ourselves; times when we lack understanding of how to deal with other people. There are occasions when we lack information needed to make us act efficiently. A broad background of reading helps to lessen these embarrassing moments and bring a feeling of security.

One can never know too much. A wise man advised, "It is well to read something of everything and everything of something." This method will certainly build a background that will fortify us in every situation. There will always be a time when we can use to advantage all that we know.

When the changes in the industrial and social outlook have outdistanced our understanding and appreciation, we are often at a loss to take part intelligently in conversation. Men and women need everyday knowledge in science, public health, and psychology, for the person who can converse easily on almost any subject is far more interesting than the person whose knowledge and interests are limited to his own personal experiences.



Natives ate a book!

If we know many kinds of life, we enlarge our personalities, and when poise and security come our lives are far more pleasant.

Books always have incited awe and reverence from people who have no acquaintance with them, and likewise, the bookish person often is considered a little queer by those who do not read. When Livingstone was a missionary in Africa, he read from a book every day, and the African natives were excited with awe and wonder. Finally, they stole the book and ate it as the best way they knew of obtaining the white man's satisfaction from it!

A background of reading is useful to every one of us in understanding ourselves, appraising other people, and in gaining poise and assurance. Through the experience of book characters, we can understand our faults and appraise our strength. We broaden our sympathies and our knowledge of life through reading the stories of others, and as a result,

we see ourselves gradually become more fitted to meet the experiences that life brings to us.

BOOKS STIR US EMOTIONALLY

"He ate and drank the precious words,
His spirit grew robust.
He knew no more that he was poor
Nor that his frame was dust.

He danced along the dingy days —
And this bequest of wings
Was but a book. What liberty
A loosened spirit brings!"

— *Emily Dickinson*

On a railroad train, one day, a middle-aged woman was reading a book. On every page, it seemed, she paused to chuckle and once her shoulders shook with silent amusement and she had to wipe the tears from her eyes. When the woman entered the train she was composed and dignified, and kept aloof from the other passengers. What book could have moved her to weep with laughter? At last she put her book aside and gathered together her belongings while she left the book on the seat where all might see. It was *Youth Plupy*, the youthful adventures of Plupy written by Judge Henry Shute. Perhaps not every reader would have been amused by this book, but it deals with a universal interest, the pranks of small boys, so that many have laughed at their escapades.

Reading stimulates various emotions. There are books that make us cry and books that make us angry. There are books that make us silent before great beauty. When William Allen White's daughter was killed after being struck by a tree branch while riding her horse, there appeared in the *Emporia Gazette* of Kansas a tribute from her father's pen. It reviewed her life and her school girl interests, her capacity for friendship, and the accident which caused her death. It was a sincere tribute expressed in simple language, but few people can read it without being moved. It is a gem among essays written by Americans.

It is more difficult to point to beauty in a book because we do not all see beauty in the same thing. Do you find it in Thomas Bailey Aldrich's poem?

Memory

My mind's let go a thousand things,
Like dates of wars and deaths of kings,
And yet recalls the very hour —
'Twas noon by yonder village tower,
And on the last blue noon in May —
The wind came briskly up this way,
Crisping the brook beside the road;
Then, pausing here, set down its load
Of pine scents, and shook listlessly
Two petals from that wild-rose tree.

— THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

By special arrangement with publishers, Houghton Mifflin Co.

There are some books that over-stimulate us, and these hair raising tales of crime are of doubtful value. Good fiction gives a more healthful pleasure by stimulating us to moderate excitement by the suspense of the story.

There is practically no book that can move every person at the same time. What we like at fifteen may not appeal to us at all at forty. Tastes change and emotional responses vary as our experiences grow. To feel the deep human emotions through books is to tap the safety valves that give balance and poise to our lives.

BOOKS STIR US SPIRITUALLY

"When what you read elevates your mind and fills you with noble aspirations, look for no other rule by which to judge your book. It is good and the work of a master mind."

— Labruyère

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow drove through the mining district of England, he was greeted at Newcastle by a group of grimy miners who crowded about his carriage. Their spokesman said, "Some of us heard you were to pass here about this time and we got permission to come up out of the mine and see you. We just want to shake your hand and say, 'God bless the man who wrote the Psalm of Life.'"



A quiet room, and a good light, makes reading or study easier

Great writing sets thoughts in motion as man cannot, and often inspires actions no human contact could, for great literature awakens the best that is in us. "Beyond delight, beyond intellectual adventure, is the spiritual contagion in great books," as some writer has said.

Goethe, the German poet, had the habit of re-reading certain plays of Moliere and looking over engravings of the great Italian masters. As he put it, "We little men aren't capable of maintaining within us the greatness of such things, and we always have to keep turning back to them from time to time in order to quicken within us our impressions."

To many people, the Bible is always a fountain of inspiration. It has the power to lift the spirit above the commonplace, and reading it creates a serenity that many people need. There are books on religion that have a spiritual effect. Bruce Barton's *The Man Nobody Knows* is such a one. Charles M. Sheldon's *In His Steps* was written in 1899 and has been of wide influence during all these years.

Again, it takes different books to inspire different people. Kipling's poem "If" may be a sermon to one, and Marc Connolly's play *Green Pastures* may touch deep springs in another. Lloyd Douglass' *Magnificent Obsession* is a novel that has brought a spiritual revival to many people. In books with this appeal, we seldom add new facts to our store, but we find ourselves changed as a result of this reading. Goethe expressed it when he spoke of reading Wieland, "You don't learn anything when you read him, but you become something."

BOOKS STIR US MENTALLY

"All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been, is lying as a magic preservation in the pages of books." — *Thomas Carlyle*

It is almost impossible to find a new subject that has never been explored by a book. Records have been made of everything significant, important, interesting, usual, or unusual that man has ever done, thought, or imagined. About the only subjects we cannot find are too recent events or some secret trade processes that never have been published. Yet the weekly news magazines and daily papers cover up-to-the-minute events and these events appear in book form soon after.

Different people have different ways of using books for learning. Some read at random — here and there — browsing in whatever appeals at the moment. Perhaps a more profitable method is to start an interest and follow that subject through book after book. This is most pleasurable when the interest is something we pursue because we love it, although often the information gathered can be turned into profit later.

Dr. Raymond Ditmars, curator of mammals and reptiles at the New York Zoological Park, is one of the men who have turned a hobby into a life work. He was interested in snakes when he was a small boy, and continued to read and study about them even after he grew to manhood and became a newspaper man. Finally, through this part time study, he became such an authority on reptiles that he gave up his earlier occupation and now is devoting all of his time to science.

Every person will find it profitable to have a small professional library about his job. There are helpful books on homemaking and child guidance for the mother, there are books on livestock, crops, and soils for the farmer, and practical books on cost accounting and salesmanship for the business man. The information in these books, mixed with our own ideas and experiences, will yield a stock of useful information on which we can draw as we need it.

Beginning in 1937, St. Johns College in Annapolis, Maryland, inaugurated a 4-year college course based upon the reading of one hundred great books. This is quite a departure from the traditional college requirements, and the interest of educators everywhere has been turned toward this experiment. The list of books is made up of writers on language and literature, including Homer, Shakespeare, Voltaire, and Balzac, and the writers of the Old and New Testaments. There are 26 books on liberal arts, among which are such writers as Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, Spinoza, Kant, and Goethe. There are 42 writers on mathematics and science, including Ptolemy, Archimedes, Descartes, Newton, and Mendel. Upon graduation, each candidate for a degree must pass examinations based upon the knowledge in these books, in addition to proficiency in languages, mathematics, and laboratory science.

The sponsors of this new college program believe that the course as constructed will "give a young man a sound education and a capacity to think clearly and act wisely." Such is the confidence of some modern educators in books.

Nearly 100 years ago, Thomas Carlyle expressed the same confidence in these words, "The true university in these days is a collection of books."

BOOKS GIVE US COMPANIONSHIP

"A book is good company. It is full of conversation without loquacity. It comes to your longing with full instruction but pursues you never."—*Henry Ward Beecher*

An advantage of reading is that the very physical act causes us to slow our tempo of living. To choose a quiet, companionable book, not too stimulating, is to find a sanctuary where we can retire from the hectic world.

Bible reading quiets many people; poetry brings relaxation, and Emerson's essays are satisfying to some. David Grayson's essays on life — philosophical, sincere and human — are gathered together in *Adventures in Friendship and Adventures in Contentment*, and reading them brings a peace and a feeling of well being. We may find it, too, in such a book as *An Almanac for Moderns* by Donald Culrose Peattie.



"Give a man a book he can read,
And his home is bright with a calm delight . . ."

There are many well known people who frequently confess their devotion to detective stories. Especially during political campaigns do we hear how great men, weighed down by the cares of state, find rest and relaxation in a rousing mystery yarn before they sleep. Such books fill up time, but it is doubtful whether they provide anything more to very many people.

Yet there are times when we do not want to be any better than we are, when we do not wish to be elevated or improved, and when these periods overtake us we are amused by mediocre books. The one difficulty of submitting too frequently to

these lapses of taste is that commonplace reading may become a habit which may absorb all the reading time and leave little gained.

Ofttimes a simple, mildly amusing book will make a better companion in hours of relaxation than one that is designed to shock. Clarence Day's *Life With Father* and *Life With Mother* have been such companions to many people. The whole Day family lives in the book, and we as onlookers learn more about the influence of Father on the lives of the others than we could ever surmise if we were intimate friends or nextdoor neighbors.

Eugene Field was one of the first to write of the pleasures of reading oneself to sleep. Since then, physicians prescribe this as a healthful way to keep our minds off worrisome subjects while we gradually sink into sleep.

The story is told that no readable book could be found in the White House the first night that President Herbert Hoover spent there, so he had to send out and borrow a volume of history from the Secret Service to read himself to sleep. Since that time, this condition has been remedied, for the American Booksellers' Association has presented a library of 500 books to the White House. The committee which selected this miscellany aimed "to fit the reading moods of the present and future occupants of the White House and their guests. It is not a library for reference but for enjoyment."

When Herbert Spencer visited the United States in 1882, he decided that Americans were absorbed in gaining wealth and he found that we had neither the leisure nor the taste for culture. He wrote that we would benefit as a nation if we spent more time in relaxation and recreation to add to the joy, beauty, and healthfulness of life. Do you believe that as a nation, we have improved greatly since these observations were made fifty years ago?

BOOKS QUESTION OUR IDEAS

"Read not to contradict or to confute, not to believe or take for granted, not to find talk or discourse, but to weigh and consider." — *Bacon*

There are books waiting to be read that jolt our smugness and make fun of our fixed opinions. There are books that shock our firm beliefs and sweep away the comforting bulwarks to which we cling.

Probably no writer has done this more consistently than Sinclair Lewis. In *Main Street* he painted the small town as drab and petty. He made fun of the successful modern business man in *Babbitt*. In *Elmer Gantry* he attacked the clergy. He exposed the politicians in *It Can't Happen Here*. Although we may not agree with his findings and we may resent his conclusions, yet he makes his readers pause and consider their fixed beliefs.

Whatever may be our belief about the New Deal, there are books which will either support our opinions or challenge our ideas. If we are militarists we may be shocked to learn what war does to men in Erich Remarque's *The Road Back*. If we believe that education is necessary for a successful life, we will find our views challenged in a chapter of *The Return to Religion* by Henry C. Link.

To enjoy such books that do not agree with our ideas, we must put aside our prejudices and read with open-mindedness and the feeling that we *might* be wrong in our opinions. We must never think that because we disagree with a writer he must be wrong, or that because he confirms our opinions we must both be right.

To read a book that challenges our fixed opinions is often a stimulating adventure. As a result of this contact with another mind, we may modify our point of view and broaden our understanding. We may even become better adjusted to our surroundings if we can see that there are merits in the position another takes, even though it is quite opposite to our own.

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THERE are certain human needs that books can fill. They quicken our emotions, revive us spiritually, and stimulate us mentally. Though they sometimes disagree with us they can soothe us into pure enjoyment. So varied is the appeal of books that they meet every mood.

The Home Library



BOOKS ARE MARKS OF CULTURE

"I love everything that's old — old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine." — *Oliver Goldsmith*



WHEN WE ENTER a living room where books stand waiting on the shelves, we learn something of the intellectual, social, and personal traits of the household. Books are marks of culture. Their presence or their lack tell as plainly as words what are the interests, the education, and the background of the people who live there.

Interior decorators often rely upon shelves of books to give distinction to a room. The colorful bindings add gay touches and give character to an interior. Considered merely as pieces of furniture, they are more decorative and in far better taste than many so-called ornaments. But best of all, books impart that comfortable lived-in look to a room.

In 1930, the Carnegie Foundation commissioned Robert L. Duffus to make a survey of the reading of non-technical books. He found that the American public buys approximately two books a year, and pays for books not more than one-half of 1 per cent of its annual income. He discovered that the average American buys two books outright, borrows two books from the library, rents two from the rental libraries, and borrows one book from a friend. He concludes that only a small percentage of Americans read much more than seven books a year, that a relatively large percentage read less, and that many millions, after their school days are over, read none at all.

The United States is ranked as twelfth among civilized nations in buying books as property, showing that we have let the radio, automobile, and motion pictures crowd books into a very small corner of our mental lives.

Facing these facts, we know that if we possess even a modest library we are above the masses.

FINDING TIME TO READ

"I have been but a child playing on the seashore, now finding some prettier pebble or more beautiful shell than my companions, while the unbounded ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me." — *Sir Isaac Newton*

"A farm woman never has 15 minutes to sit down between sunrise and sunset," said Helen McGee in Christopher Morley's delightful book *Parnassus on Wheels*. Everyone agrees that farm women could easily find work to occupy them every minute of the day, yet to say that they have no margin of time means that books must be a closed door to all of them. Farmers, too, have long hours, and both men and women who work in the city often spend several hours each day going to and from their places of business. Yet, every person has some leisure if he is willing to take it in snatches.

It is true that we find time for what seems most important to us. The busiest women find time to knit or crochet, or to play games. The busiest men find leisure to sit and smoke, and some find time to garden at odd hours or even to loiter on the streets and gossip with their neighbors.

The habit of rapid reading can be cultivated if there is limited time to use. Henry W. Longfellow is said to have translated Dante's *Inferno* in the 15-minute period each morning while waiting for his chocolate to cook. Macaulay read while walking in his garden. Theodore Roosevelt took a Pigskin Library to Africa so that he might read whenever he had a few minutes' leisure. Benjamin Franklin propped a book in front of him while working in a printer's shop.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who was known to millions of Americans for his radio sermons, may be said to have reached his place of success and wide influence because reading seemed vitally important to him. Between the ages of 11 and 21 he worked in an English coal mine, where he drove a pony to haul the coal car up from the mine. After each trip he had to wait about two minutes for the coal to be unloaded, and he used this time to read some book which he always had in his pocket.

In the city, where a large group of workers live in outlying suburbs, we find that those who crave reading always take a book with them to read during the journey to and from their work. There are housewives who want to read so much that they pin magazine articles and poems on the kitchen curtains to read while they are washing dishes.

If reading is important to us, there are margins of time to be found between the periods of activity in every life.

FINANCING THE LIBRARY

"Far more seemly to have thy study full of books than thy purse full of money."
— John Lyly

A shelf of books is not so difficult to finance, because it can be purchased in sections as the need arises and as money is available. By adding new books at Christmas, at birthday, and wedding anniversaries, a modest library will grow slowly and surely and will serve the family far better if it is chosen gradually and carefully than if it is bought as a whole.

How many book agents there are who have lured people into buying sets of volumes in which they have found little interest. In the story of a travelling bookwagon *Parnassus on Wheels*, we hear a Vermont woman say, "I bought a whole set of books last year from an agent — *The World's Great Funeral Orations* — twenty volumes. Sam and I ain't read more'n the first volume yet. It's awful uneasy reading."

Good books are good investments. Henry Guppy, an English critic, compared them to the widow's cruse of oil, which may be dipped into again and again, yet the contents will remain exactly what they were.

If there is a fund for advancement in the family budget, books can be purchased more easily than if the matter is left to chance. Of course, holidays and anniversaries are the obvious times to give books, but they are often more appreciated if they are timed when certain interests are high. Stories about the Civil War will



"Parnassus on wheels."

be welcomed after a trip through the south, and a biography of Thomas Jefferson will appeal after a visit to Monticello.

Secondhand book shops should be explored by people who know what they want to buy and have limited funds to spend. Often there are excellent bargains to be had in used books, and interesting experiences to be found while browsing in secondhand shops.

The price of many good books is reduced by publishers when the copyright has expired. Another excellent way to economize on books is by buying reprints in the cheaper editions. After a book has had a successful sale, it is often republished by another company in a cheaper paper and binding so that it will sell for less than half its original price. It pays to investigate all the editions of a book before deciding which to buy.

CHOOSING BOOK FRIENDS

"My books are friends that never fail me." — *Carlyle*, Letters to His Mother, 1817

Because there are so many kinds of people, there must be many kinds of books if all are to be interested. The home library must be varied if it is going to meet the needs and the moods of a whole family.

A book is never a good book unless it enriches the person who reads it. It does not exist for us unless it kindles a response. If it does not move us, it may be the fault of the book — it is not good enough, has nothing to give us, no new ideas, no charm of style, no sincerity, or we have read it all before in other and better books. Sometimes the fault may be in us — we are prejudiced or narrow, or not mentally alert enough to take it in.

In building the home library, there should be as wide a selection as we can afford to have. There should be reference books, text books, classics, modern books, children's books, and books about hobbies.

Reference Books

The extent of the reference library depends largely upon the intellectual interests of the family. Ordinarily, only four kinds of reference books are likely to be put to use: a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an atlas, and an almanac. A copy of Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, and a book of familiar quotations are valued in some families.

The Dictionary. — This book will be useful to every member of the family to check spelling, word usage, and pronunciation. It may be either a large edition that will require a rack or table to hold it, or a smaller book which can be replaced as pronunciation changes and new words come into use. The unabridged dictionary will cover every word we seek to know, while the smaller edition will be more limited in scope. Which to choose depends upon the family interests and the money available for the book.

Encyclopedia. — The choice of an encyclopedia depends upon the use the family is likely to make of it and the money that can be expended.

Editions of several volumes are costly, but they will answer every question that will be put to them. Of these the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, an English work, is without peer. Other standard works are *Americana Encyclopedia* and the *Inter-*

national Encyclopedia. *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* and *The World Book* are prepared for children, but they are fairly inclusive and will give a fair share of non-technical information that the average family will seek. An excellent one-volume edition is *The Lincoln Library*, which crowds a great deal of information into small space at low cost.

An Atlas. — A book of good maps, clearly drawn, is of great value in locating far corners of the world. No place is too small or too remote to be shown. Equally useful is a world globe which will locate fewer places but has the advantage of showing every country in relation to every other country so that distances are more understandable than on sectional maps. Both a globe and an atlas should be in the home, and they may be purchased for as large or as small an amount as the owner wants to expend.

The World Almanac. — Into the 1000 finely printed pages of the *World Almanac* are packed tables, statistics, and facts about almost every happening and condition of the present-day world. This record is published yearly and is the most up-to-date, accurate compilation of facts available.

There are sections on trade and commerce, education and religion, government, famous people, notable events, astronomical data, financial markets, and progress in science and aviation, as well as other subjects. To own succeeding issues of this almanac from year to year is to have on hand the answer to nearly every question of current information.

Text Books

The professional library of a family should be chosen according to the work of the grown-ups. Homemakers will want cook books, texts on art and interior decoration, household engineering, and health. There should be books on child guidance, family and community relationships, and social adjustment; even books on games and amusements and hobbies.

The man of the house will want to own a few well chosen books on his business, be it salesmanship or farming. This type of technical book does get out of date much more quickly than other books, so it is well to buy only a few carefully chosen, and add new volumes from time to time.

The Classics

Books that come under this heading rank as the best, because they have outlived the people who wrote them and they will continue to be as good years from now. Yet not every book that can be called a classic will fit into every home. Most of these books were written long ago and deal with life in other days. To many readers, they do not make such an appeal as does writing about current times and manners.

There are now numerous series of inexpensive editions of the classics which can be purchased for \$1 or less. Titles can be chosen from these and purchased over a period of years. In one family of book-loving people, a few are added at each wedding anniversary. Among the inexpensive editions are: *Everyman's Library* (Dutton), *Riverside Literature Series* (Houghton), *World Classics* (Oxford), *Modern Library*, and *Macmillan Pocket Series*.

Modern Works

Out of the 1200 new novels published every year, only a small number become widely known, for unless a book becomes the fashion, few people see it. There are only about a dozen current hits or best sellers each year. Other books go through a few editions and find most of their readers through libraries. Literary popularity is not necessarily a sign of mediocrity, but if a book retains its popularity for a year or more, it is fairly certain to be a good book.

Modern books have one stimulating quality — they are written for our generation about life as it is lived today, or as we interpret the past in the light of modern understanding. Although the story may be outside our personal experience, we know that some place in New York or Borneo, people do have the adventures, think the thoughts, and become the personalities portrayed in modern books.

This is the section of the library where we shall make the most mistakes of choice. We shall likely buy a few poor books which are dead after one reading. Yet modern books, carefully chosen, should be in our library.

Children's Books

Packed away in the attic is a box of books containing Mother Goose, fairy tales, and the classics which the children loved when they were growing up. Fine as these



"Every little wave had its nightcap on"

were when the children were young, they are as dead tomes now that the children are older. So it follows that a good library of children's books must be ever-changing as our children grow and develop mentally.

Desirable books must reach the interest of the child, be within his understanding and fit his experience. The stories must be wholesome, stimulating, and filled with imaginative appeal. Their first aim should be to interest the child at the same time they are helping him to grow both mentally and spiritually.

At every age a few good books are better than many carelessly chosen that do not fit the individual child for whom they are intended. For a general discussion of children's literature, see Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin 150, "Choosing Book Friends" and Bulletin 183, "Round the World with Books."

Books About Special Interests

Hobby riding may be a new term for recreative interests, but the practice began long ago when our grandfathers were growing up in pioneer America. Their recreation lay in a set of homemade traps to catch minks and 'coons, and cleverly fashioned snares to gather in partridges. Of course the birds were used for food,

and the mink and 'coon skins were made into fur caps, but the sport of catching them was real fun.

We know now that a hobby is a good thing because it makes us more interesting to ourselves and other people, it prevents narrow-mindedness, improves taste and skill, and gives us an opportunity for self expression. The person with a hobby is resourceful and able to do things for himself. He has a natural joyful interest when things are going well, and a wholesome consolation when days are dark.

Since books are the best guides to hobby riding, there should be a collection in every home library. Experts have written books surveying the general field of hobbies, and special guides for those who have already chosen an interest. The woman who quilts can consult books with instructions in quilt making, the history of the art, and working drawings of old and new designs. The man who likes to work with wood can find books about the different woods, working drawings of furniture, the handling of tools and paints and stains.

Ofttimes a hobby, begun as recreation, may develop into a worthwhile science that adds to general knowledge. During the early years when Audubon was growing up in France, his greatest pleasure was to go into the woods and fields outside his village and study birds. When he came to America he yearned to learn about nature in his adopted country. Although there were a few naturalists who preceded him, Audubon is credited with being the first man ever to study and draw many of the birds of North America.

Usually a hobby is ridden only for pleasure, but there are many cases where a lively interest has been turned into profit. There is the story of the woman who loved old furniture. She had inherited several fine old pieces from her family, and became interested in learning their history and how they were made. This led her to explore the various periods of furniture that had preceded and followed the colonial type. She learned about early craftsmen, and became so familiar with their work that she could recognize the period of furniture and the section of the country where it originated.

At first, she used her information in furnishing her home, then she began to write club papers, magazine articles, and college bulletins. She put her knowledge into a successful book. Her advice was sought by museums who were assembling displays, and by historical societies who were refurnishing old houses. What had been a passing pleasure has become a satisfying means of earning her living.

Most of us who adopt a hobby need never expect to add to the knowledge of the world or even to earn our living by that interest, but we shall be repaid by a store of culture that we unconsciously gather. Whether our special interest is photography or the collecting of Indian hatchets, we shall find ourselves improved by a certain refinement of mind that is worth possessing.



FINE as a home library may be, there are comparatively few people who possess even a modest collection of books. Those who do own books are finding their lives enriched. Time for reading must be planned and sometimes snatched from the brief intervals between activities. Thought must be given to financing the addition of books from year to year. The cultured home will provide for its family, books of reference, text books, classics, modern books, and books about hobbies.

A Brief History of Books

"Of making many books there is no end." — Solomon

THE custom of telling adventures and even boasting slightly about our accomplishments began long ago. In prehistoric times, the hunter who brought in the wild boar liked to tell about it in drawings of his exploits cut into the walls of his cave. The winner of battles drew pictures to show his prowess. These pictograms were the only type of writing known, and it was many centuries before anyone invented an alphabet to express words.

The early Egyptians used signs or hieroglyphics to express single words. Then in the twelfth century, the Phoenicians created an alphabet. Other countries copied their idea and the art of book making began.

The first books were written on clay tablets, which were too heavy and cumbersome to be used widely.

The ancient Egyptians gave a new impetus to books when they discovered that they could make sheets of papyrus from reeds that grew along the shores of the river Nile. These writing sheets were fragile and the natives soon began to experiment to find something better.

Finally, some imaginative person discovered that parchment could be made from the skins of animals, especially sheep.

There was no widespread use of books, however, until paper was created by the Chinese in 105 A.D. It was made from rags and was durable, and far less expensive than parchment. Slowly the art of paper making spread through the Orient to Egypt, and then to the countries of Eu-



Books were written by hand in the middle ages

rope. Paper was first manufactured in England in 1494. In 1690, a native of Philadelphia first made it in the United States. Rags were used for the manufacturing process until about 1870, when wood pulp was introduced.

During the Middle Ages all learning was kept in the Church, and the only books made were those copied in longhand by the monks in the monasteries. This was a slow process, as each letter was made as a separate capital until someone discovered that it would take less space to use small letters, slanted and united into words.

The monks' manuscripts were works of art, decorated with color and ornamental lettering of intricate design. Many of these illuminated manuscripts have been preserved. Scattered among the sentences are miniature paintings which show the sports, the occupations, and the costumes of the people of the Middle Ages.

Books have been bound in covers since the days when parchment writing sheets had to be protected from wrinkling and warping. In the sixth century, precious stones were set into the covers of books, and the leather bindings were elaborately tooled.

Just who invented printing is not definitely known. The Dutch claim that Lawrence Coster cut letters from tin, lead, and birch bark, but that his dyes were stolen by an apprentice who fled into Germany. At least, the first printing business was set up in Mainz, Germany, with John Gutenberg as the printer. He is noted for the first printing of the Bible in 1494. Civil war destroyed the printing industry in Mainz and the skilled printers scattered all over Europe, taking with them the story of the new craft.

Presses were carried to Mexico and Peru, but none reached the United States until 1639, when a printing press was put into use in Massachusetts. The Bay Psalm Book was the first book printed in the colonies.

In Colonial times, horn books were used to a great extent in the schools of America. They consisted of a paper printed with the alphabet and pasted on the broad side of a flat oak paddle which had a handle for the student to grasp. A thin pane of translucent horn protected the printing, and gave the name to the device.

Early printing presses were crude wooden affairs operated by hand. Power was introduced later, and gigantic steel presses were made with attachments to handle many of the processes of book making which once were done by hand. The first rough woodcuts used to illustrate books were supplanted by etchings made by chemical processes which create pictures of clarity and great beauty.

So steadily has the art of book making grown that there are said to be thirty million separate titles of books in the world. Germany ranks the highest among all nations, with an output of nearly 30,000 new books a year in normal times. Both Great Britain and Japan print about 15,000 new books each year, and the United States issues about 10,000.



A monk at work on a manuscript

Periodicals

"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." — *Book of Common Prayer*

NEWSPAPERS

NEWSPAPER READING in America starts at an early age. The children enjoy the comics, adolescent boys read the sports, and millions of adults have the habit of scanning a paper at least once each day — a habit which has brought the whole world within their range. We are no longer bounded by the pioneer homestead as were our ancestors.

There are many things in newspapers that we do not understand — the gold standard is changed, a foreign nation holds a plebiscite, and there is an adjustment of reparations. These current topics usually are beyond the knowledge of the average reader unless he follows them up in books or current articles in magazines. The newspaper tells the present happening and little of the background which has gone before.

Newspaper reading is an easy way to gather scattered knowledge. The makeup of the paper is planned for quick reading, and requires less exertion than reading books. To keep up with the events of the world is a fine habit, but a newspaper can never be satisfying as the sole reading diet for those who crave a wide range of rich adventure to be found in books.

MAGAZINES

The range of magazines has become so wide that there is scarcely any religion, political creed, nationality, trade, or hobby that is not represented in some publication.

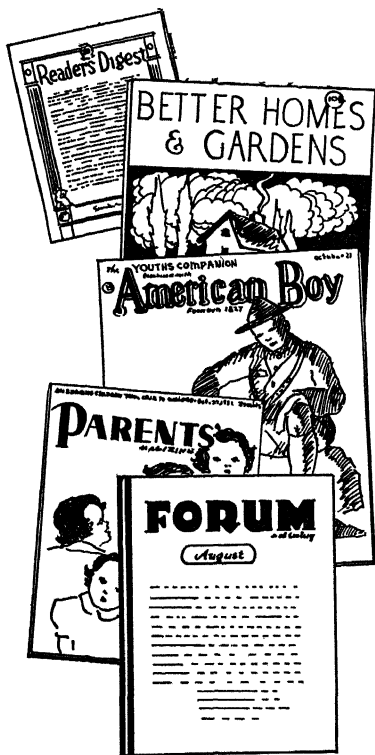
News Magazines

All the outstanding news events of the week are gathered together in compact little magazines edited for the person who wants to be familiar with a wide range of world events. Both national and foreign affairs are summarized and news originating here and abroad is covered in art, science, sports, and religion. Twice each year *Time Magazine* publishes about one hundred questions covering outstanding happenings. If we can score well in this test, we know current history.

Time and *News Week* aim to interpret the news to some extent, which is accomplished largely by style of writing.

Other weekly magazines of news and comment include *Collier's Weekly*, *The Nation*, and *The New Republic*.

Monthly news magazines include: *Forum*, *Current History*, *Foreign Affairs*, and *The North American Review*.



"A magazine for every taste"

Picture Magazines

The old Chinese proverb, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is the basis of the successful picture magazines which cover current news through photography. No corner of the globe is too remote, no event is too hazardous, to be shown by pictures. Among these magazines published weekly are *Life* and *Mid-week Pictorial*. There are several magazines which are not distinctly picture magazines, but which are distinctive for their illustrations. *National Geographic* is published monthly, and specializes in pictures, but contains authoritative articles on travel and science. *Coronet* is a magazine of variety which is outstanding for its pictorial section. *Fortune* is a quality magazine with detailed studies on present-day conditions, made outstanding by excellent illustrations.

Women's Magazines

Modern fiction now dominates the women's magazines, and recipes, fashions, and household economics have been pushed into the last sections. Within recent years these magazines have published the work of most of the highly paid fiction writers of this country and Europe.

Among the monthly magazines which follow the changing interests of women are: *The Farmer's Wife*, *The Ladies' Home Journal*, *The Woman's Home Companion*, and *Good Housekeeping*. *Pictorial*, *McCall's*, *Vogue*, and *Harper's Bazaar* stress fashions.

Specialty Magazines

Homemaking interests are stressed in a number of monthly publications such as *American Home*, *House and Garden*, and *Better Homes and Gardens*. For the nature lover there is *Nature Magazine*, *Stage* for the lover of drama, *Arts and Decoration* for the artist. *Hygeia* is devoted to health interests. It is authentic and practical. Special help in the wholesome guidance of children and youth and in adjusting human relationships may be found in such magazines as *Child Study*, *Parent's Magazine*, the *National Parent-Teacher*, and *Childhood Activities*.

New books are reviewed in three weekly magazines: *The Saturday Review of Literature*, *New York Herald Books*, and *New York Times Book Review*.

Judge and *Punch* devote their pages to wit and humor in story and cartoon; while the magazines devoted to motion pictures and their players are legion.

Each profession has its magazine which prints progress and comment on that special business. Among these are: religious publications, medical and dental journals, engineering periodicals, and scientific journals.

Men's Magazines

Perhaps the specialty magazines which appeal most to men are *Popular Science*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Scientific American*, and *The Sportsman*. *Esquire* is a more sophisticated magazine which includes fiction and caters to the interests of men.

Popular Magazines

Appealing both to men and women is the group of popular magazines that specialize in short stories and articles of current interest. They include *Saturday Evening Post*, *Liberty*, *The American*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Red Book*.

Quality Magazines

With a distinguished record behind them, the list of quality magazines grows shorter from year to year because of the competition with less expensive magazines which cater to popular taste. During the years, these magazines have kept to a high plane of distinction. Among the list are *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, *The North American Review*, and *The Yale Review*.

Farm Magazines

Nearly every state has its own farm magazine which is devoted to sectional interests of agriculture. Our own is *The Ohio Farmer*. Among the National farm magazines are *The Country Gentleman*, *The National Farm Journal*, *Country Home*, *Successful Farming*, and *Wallace's Farmer*.



Magazines covering every form of sport
are available

Children's Magazines

Interests of boys and girls have been recognized in recent publications. *Child Life* and *Children's Activities* are published for young children. *American Boy* and *Boy's Life* are planned for boys, the latter published by the Boy Scouts of America. Girl Scouts issue *American Girl*. *St. Nicholas* appeals to both boys and girls aged 12 to 16.

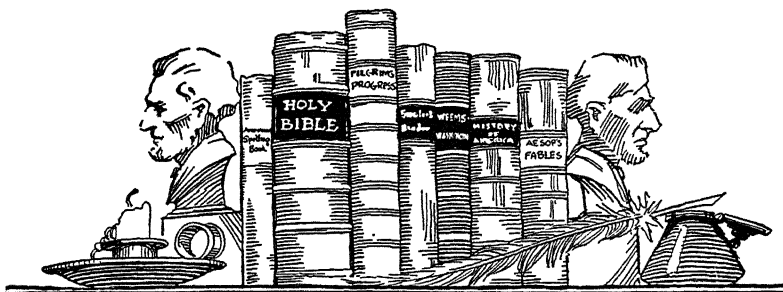
These magazines feature stories appealing to modern young people, as well as material on hobbies.

Reprint Magazines

Unique among magazines is *Reader's Digest*, which reprints outstanding non-fiction from other magazines. These articles are somewhat condensed and are of wide range of subject matter. A few authoritative articles by outstanding writers appear each month for the first time, and excerpts from a current book are also included.



THE newspaper habit is an excellent means of keeping up with current affairs, especially if we fill in the gaps in knowledge by reading books that treat special subjects more fully. The range of magazines is wide enough to fit every interest. Briefly, they may be divided into these classes: news, picture, women's interests, men's interests, children's and youth's interests, stories, specialties, quality magazines, and reprints.



Loaned by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

Seven of the best books in the world were in Abraham Lincoln's Library

Books That Contribute to a Capable, Well-adjusted Life

IN ONE OF the walls of the Walker Memorial at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology there is a painting some 10 feet wide and 25 feet high, by the distinguished artist Edwin H. Blashfield. In this panel the artist shows humanity, represented by the mother and her children, being led forward by knowledge and understanding from chaos to light. In the foreground children are shown carrying the scales of justice, without which no real progress is possible. Above the dove of peace hovers, and beyond in the background the worlds whirl in celestial space.

There are books which will help us to understand ourselves better and to understand our children better; books which will help us to know what we may expect in the various ages and stages of development; books which will help us in guiding our children so that they may pass safely through these stages and make the most of their environment; books which will suggest ways and means of bringing about wholesome adjustment in individual, home, and community life. They can help us, however, only if we take time to read them and apply their precepts in daily living.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL GROWTH

"To preserve health is a moral and religious duty, for health is the basis of all social virtues." — *Ben Johnson*

"Watch your step," shouts the policeman, while the doctor (which word really means wise man) says, "Watch your body," especially while it is young and in the making. Health, strength, good looks, and accomplishment are real achievements. The close relationship between health of body and health of mind cannot be too strongly emphasized. The effect of health upon the emotions and the ability to adjust wholesomely to life also makes the effort to improve the body and its health worth while.

The Child: His Origin, Development, and Care, by Florence Sherbon.

The Common Cold, by W. G. Smillie. National Health Series. A brief but helpful discussion of preventive and remedial measures.

Cultivating the Child's Appetite, by C. A. Aldrich. This pediatrician explains to the over-anxious mother psychological and physiological reasons underlying lack of appetite.

A list of publishers' names and addresses for all books mentioned in this bulletin is available at the office of your County Extension Agent.

The Expectant Mother, by R. L. DeNormandie. National Health Series. Helpful scientific advice simply given.

The Family in Health and Illness, by Florence Sherbon. Helpful suggestions for building positive health and caring for illness.

Feeding Our Children, by Frank H. Richardson. A simple and understandable exposition of the principles of nutrition, together with their practical application to the task of planning meals for the various ages.

Feeding the Family, by Mary Swartz Rose. Practical and usable suggestions on one of the foremost considerations in every home.

Food, Nutrition, and Health, by E. V. McCollum and J. Ernestine Becker. Sets forth in simple language the nature of an adequate diet as the biochemist sees it.

Food and Your Body, by Mary Pfaffmann and Frances Stern. A series of discussions on food needs, talks with children, and references.

Food for the Young Child, by Miriam E. Lowenberg. Menu planning, food preparation and service, and eating are discussed in practical terms. Suggestive dinner menus for a year are given, with brief hints for breakfasts and suppers.

Growth and Development of the Young Child, by Winifred Rand, Mary E. Sweeny, and E. Lee Vincent. A unified discussion of today's knowledge of physical, mental, and social growth of children.

Health Facts for College Students, by Maude L. Elheridge. Both physical and mental health are discussed.

Healthy Childhood, by Harold C. Stuart. Preparation for parenthood, growth and development, nutrition, balanced rest and activity, control of infection and immunity, accidents, and special features of care at different ages, are some of the subjects considered in this book.

Hear Better, by Grant H. Rowell. National Health Series. Care of the ears.

Home Care of the Infant and Child, by Frederick F. Tisdall. The scientific basis of procedures used in the care of infants and children, with explicit instructions and illustrations.

How to Sleep and Rest Better — Increasing Personal Efficiency, by Donald A. Laird. National Health Series.

Infants and Children, by Frederick H. Bartlett, M.D. A handbook for mothers on the care, feeding, development, and training of infants and children. In addition there are chapters on contagious and infectious diseases, other common ailments of children, and on emergencies.

Modern Motherhood, by Claude E. Heaton. A straightforward, sensible presentation of "information on complete maternity care: prenatal, delivery, and after care," written for the lay reader.

Mother and Baby Care in Pictures, by Louise Zabriskie. A very interesting and helpful book.

New Bodies for Old, by Dorothy Nye. Directions for improving the posture and proportions of the body.

Staying Young Beyond Your Years, by H. W. Haggard. National Health Series. Good advice for maintaining health and attractive appearance.

Taking Care of Your Heart, by Stuart T. Hart. National Health Series. Prevention of trouble is better than trying to cure it.

The Preschool Child and His Posture, by Frank H. Richardson and W. J. Hearn. How corrective exercises can be carried on through games.

What You Should Know About Eyes, by Park Lewis. National Health Series. Care of the eyes from infancy to old age.

Why the Teeth, by Leroy Mine. National Health Series. Building and keeping good teeth.

MENTAL GROWTH AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

"Education is the art of making living itself an art." — *E. Dean Martin*

What is the purpose of education? It is to help us adjust most wholesomely to our environment. It has, then, two parts. The first is to learn the nature of the world in its *physical aspects*. The second is to learn the nature of the *social* world. One has to do with the learning of facts; the other is an adaptive process — an active learning to live. Success and happiness in this world depend as much upon being able to adjust socially as upon knowledge of facts. A mark of 80 in one and 20 in the other is not satisfactory. Success is not an arithmetical sum of the two. Our world today is rather a glaring question mark as to whether our knowledge is sufficient in helping us to live wholesomely and happily. Books may do much toward helping us to be wise, to understand human nature, and to help in its adjustments both in the family and community circle.

About Ourselves, by H. A. Overstreet. "Written out of the conviction that we normal persons need to know a good deal more about ourselves than we ordinarily do."

Adolescence, by L. A. Averill. Many interesting case histories are included.

Adolescence, by Frankwood E. Williams. Deals with the mental hygiene problems of adolescence.

The Adolescent Boy, by Winifred V. Richmond. Discusses the physiology and psychology of puberty, and the relation between the normal and abnormal in behavior.

The Adolescent Girl, by Winifred V. Richmond. A book for parents and teachers on understanding the adolescent girl.

Adolescent Psychology, by Ada Hart Arlitt. Anthropological studies, research findings, material growing out of parent group discussions, and case studies have been used to aid in the interpretation of adolescent behavior.

Adventures for Happiness, by S. Parkes Cadman. Inspirational and practical.

Anger in Young Children, by F. L. Goodenough. The results of a study in which mothers cooperated, this book gives some valuable hints on disciplining practices.

The Art of Helping People Out of Trouble, by Karl de Schweinitz. An informing book, presenting in simple fashion and with many illustrative cases the results of the author's rich experience in social work.

The Art of the Story Teller, by M. L. Shedlock. (Revised by Mary Gould Davis.) What to include and what to exclude in planning children's reading. The art and technique of story telling and suggestions for good story telling.



A tantrum — what to do?

Behavior Aspects of Child Conduct, by Esther L. Richards. Constitutional endowment, environment, and training must be reckoned with in dealing with any behavior problem. Interpret activity rather than judge conduct.

The Behavior of Young Children, by E. B. Waring and M. Wilker. Vol. I, Eating and Sleeping Behavior; Vol. II, Dressing, Toilet, Washing; Vol. III, Children with Materials; Children with Other Children. These books are planned for the everyday use of parents in their homes, to help them in learning how to study, analyze, and guide the behavior of their children.

The Boy and His Daily Living, by Helen A. Burnham, Evelyn G. Jones, and Helen D. Redford. Included in this text in home economics for boys are chapters on Family Life and Community Participation.

Building Personality in Children, by G. C. Myers. The traits that make up personality and the part the home and school play in developing a child's personality.

Busy Childhood, by Josephine C. Foster. White House Conference material on child guidance through recreation. Play of infants treated, but more space given to school-age children. Toys, apparatus, types of play, reading, music, and vacations.



"Children are like that"

Can I Teach My Child Religion? by George Stewart. Shows what must be "caught" and what may be "taught," and outlines how to go about it.

Careers for Women, edited by Catherine Filene. One hundred and fifty different occupations are described, each by a woman who has been successful in the field.

Character in Human Relations, by Hugh Hartshorne. Character is achieved through meeting and facing the experiences of everyday life.

Character Training, by C. E. and E. G. Germane. Written with parent education groups in mind.

Child Care and Training, by M. L. Faegre and J. E. Anderson. Written to answer questions which parents ask most frequently. Emphasizes the mental and emotional aspects of child training.

The Child from One to Twelve, by Ada Hart Arlitt. A revision of a former text to make it more inclusive. Obedience, discipline, punishment, habit formation, and emotional control are discussed.

The Child's Heredity, by P. B. Popenoe. A readable presentation of the laws of heredity and their implication for education.

The Child — His Origin, Development and Care, by Florence B. Sherbon. "What the child is and does depends upon his entire physical, mental, emotional, and social development."

Child Psychology, by J. J. B. Morgan. Readable, practical discussion of various phases of child psychology.

Child Psychology, by Margaret Wooster Curti. A survey of the whole process of psychological development from infancy to maturity.

Child Psychology, by George D. Stoddard and Beth L. Wellman. Based on the outcomes of research.

Children Are Like That, by C. M. Dixon. In an inimitable way the author opens our eyes to the "child and his world."

Children at the Crossroads, by Agnes E. Benedict. A study of school and community facilities for the benefit of children.

Children of the New Day, by Katherine Glover and Evelyn Dewey. The authors examine "the physical, sociological, psychological, educational, and cultural influences that are shaping the lives of the modern child and explain how these influences may be controlled to the child's advantage.

Children's Reading, by Frances J. Olcott. A discussion on guiding the reading of children and an annotated collection of selected books on various subjects.

Children's Reading, by L. M. Terman and M. Lima. What children of various ages like to read, with a description of the differences in reading interests at various age levels.

Creative Discussion, by A. D. Sheffield. The discussion method presented in a clear and interesting manner.

The Creative Home, by Ivah Everett Deering. A book for parents on developing creative play in children.



Showing an interest in the activities of children develops cooperation in the family

Church Education for Family Life, by Blanche Carrier. Advice and encouragement for parents in Christian child raising and home making.

Developing Personality in Boys, by Ryland W. Boorman. The author attempts to show the processes by which a child accommodates himself to a given culture and thereby develops a personality.

Developing Personality in the Child at School, by G. C. Myers. School-room procedure and the effect upon children's personality development.

Discipline and Character, by William H. Kilpatrick. How to manage the child and conditions of life so as to direct the development of desirable character.

Discovering Ourselves, by E. A. Strecker and K. E. Appel. Principles of mental hygiene and their application for everyday adults.

Early One Morning, by Walter de la Mare. Extracts and anecdotes on childish joys, sorrows, accomplishments, and fears.

Education and the Good Life, by Bertrand Russell. An expert in one field turns his attention to another in which his experience is practical.

Everyday Manners for American Boys and Girls, by the Faculty of the Philadelphia High School for Girls. Everyday situations high school boys and girls meet at home, in school, in public places, and in business, and how to do the right thing at the right time.

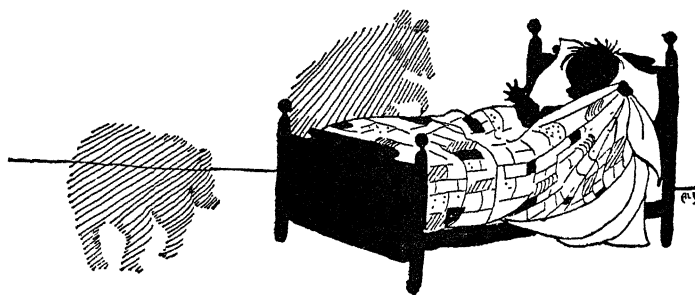
Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child, by Douglas A. Thom. Detailed help with guidance problems such as eating, sleeping, enuresis, thumb-sucking, temper tantrums, etc.

The Gang Age and *The Growing Boy*, by P. H. Furfey. A noted worker with boys gives the results of his studies.

The Girl Today — The Woman Tomorrow, by Lucretia P. Hunter. Personal appearance, conduct, social customs, business opportunities, citizenship, and homemaking.

Good Manners, by Beth Bailey McLean. Sensible information about what is considered proper behavior for the various social contacts and occasions which seem so puzzling and important to many adolescents.

Happy Childhood, by J. E. Anderson. The director of the Minnesota Institute of Child Welfare discusses the various quests of the child in search of fulfillment.



Fears may disturb a child's restful sleep

Home Guidance for Young Children, by G. Langdon. Deals with the learning of young children and the parents' part in that learning.

How to Tell Stories to Children, by S. C. Bryant. A discussion of story telling and a few stories for each age level up to grade five.

How We Can Help Children to Pray, by Edith E. Read Mumford. A well known standard treatment of this subject which has been found helpful by many parents.

The Importance of Recreation in Modern Life. Sets forth the value of taking some time for planned wholesome recreation.

The Influence of Environment upon the Personality of Children, by Kenneth V. Francis and Eva A. Fillmore. Studies in child welfare.

Influencing Human Behavior, by H. A. Overstreet. Endeavors to show how human beings may become effective within their human environment.

The Inner World of Childhood, by F. G. Wickes. Various problems which arise in the lives of children of different ages, case studies as illustrations, recommendations for prevention and treatment.

Keeping a Sound Mind, by John J. B. Morgan. This book discusses in understandable language "the basic principles involved in the preservation of one's own mental health."

Management of Young Children, by W. E. Blatz and H. Bott. A philosophy of child training based on the underlying principles of the parent-child relationships. Stresses social adjustment rather than establishment of routine procedures.

Mental Hygiene of the School Child, by Percival M. Symonds. A book which in its attempt to meet the needs of teachers and parents has simplified a difficult subject.

Motion Pictures and Youth, by W. W. Charters, P. W. Haladay, and G. D. Stoddard. Report of research work done through the Payne Foundation.

The Nervous Child, by Hector C. Cameron. A consideration of the influences which mould the mentality of the child and shape his conduct and the extreme susceptibility of the nervous child to them.

The Nervous Child and His Parents, by Frank H. Richardson. A presentation of symptoms of the nervous child and their causes, and the maladjustment that may result from nervousness.

New Careers for Youth and Life Begins at Forty, by Walter B. Pitkin. The first discusses changing opportunities in ninety-five important fields of work. The second gives inspiration to the person who feels that life is over at forty.

Normal Youth and Its Everyday Problems, by Douglas A. Thom. The parent-child relationship is discussed in its positive and negative aspects as an influencing factor in the physical, emotional, and intellectual maturity of youth.

Our Children: A Handbook for Parents, by Sidonie Gruenberg and Dorothy Canfield Fisher, editors. Topics of interest to parents are discussed by specialists in the field. The following are taken up: The child's growth and development, the child in the home, the child in the school, the child in the outside world.

Our Children in a Changing World: An Outline of Practical Guidance, by Erwin Wexberg, with Henry E. Fritsch. The origin of childhood difficulties, the difficulties themselves, and the corrective measures.

Our Movie-Made Children, by H. J. Forman. A popular account of the exhaustive study made through the Payne Foundation.

Parents and the Pre-School Child, by W. E. Blatz and H. Bott. Deals with specific guidance problems, such as habits of eating, sleeping, elimination, play, and emotional control.

Parents Look at Modern Education, by Winifred E. Bain. The aims and methods of the modern schools for children from two to fourteen are explained to parents who wish to understand the recent educational changes.

Partners in Play — Recreation for Young Men and Women Together, by Mary J. Breen. Suggestions for wholesome good times for young people.

Pastimes for Sick Children, by M. S. and H. Whitten. Suggestions for keeping a child amused and happy when he is confined to bed.

Permanent Play Materials for Young Children, by Charlotte Garrison. A real contribution as to necessary materials and their sources.

Personality Adjustments of School Children, by Caroline B. Zachry. Learning to adjust to circumstances and people in the school setup.

Personality and Social Adjustment, by E. R. Groves. A keen analysis of the emotional development of children and the conflict between individuality and authority.

Personality Development in Children, by Ernest J. Chane. Shows how personality emerges from heredity, is influenced by the physical processes of growth, and is conditioned by home, school, church, neighborhood, play activities, and other social factors.

Personality: Its Study and Hygiene, by Winifred V. Richmond. Sets forth the nature, origin, and development of personality.

Piloting Your Life, by Joseph Jastrow. A popular interpretation of how our mental nature affects behavior.

Play in Education, by J. Lee. The importance of play in the life of a child from infancy through adolescence is understandingly discussed and concrete illustrations given for each stage of development.

Prayers for Boys, by Herbert C. Alleman. A collection of prayers for boys of thirteen years and over dealing with the problems which boys face.

Prayers for Girls, by Elizabeth R. Scovil. A collection of prayers for girls of thirteen years and over, dealing with the problems which girls face.

Principles of Adolescent Psychology, by Edmund S. Conklin. The problems of adolescence are simply discussed, as phases in the development and integration of personality.

The Problem Child at Home, by M. Sayles. Case studies are used to illustrate emotional conflicts which arise in the home.

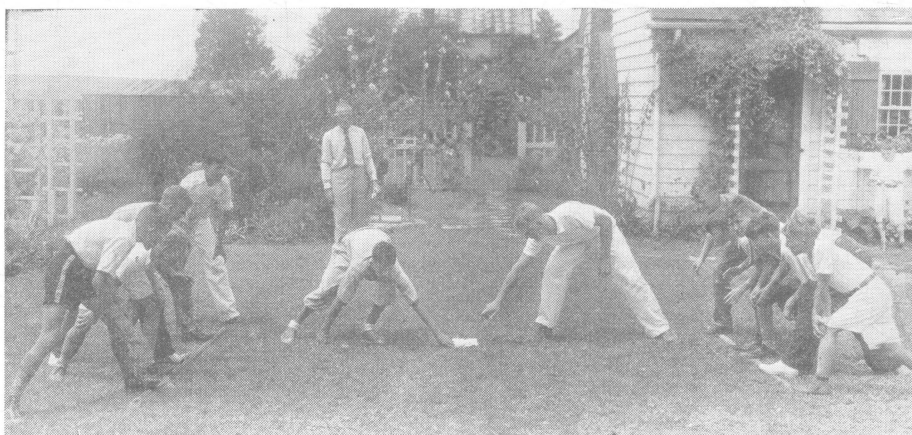
The Problem Child in School, by Mary Buell Sayles and Howard W. Nudd. A discussion of the maladjustments of childhood.

The Psychology of the Adolescent, by L. S. Hollingworth. Deals with the problems of adolescents and is written for them as well as for their parents and teachers.

The Psychology of Childhood, by Naomi Norsworthy and Mary Theodora Whitley. This well-known text has been revised to include the newer findings in child psychology.

The Psychology of Dealing with People, by William A. White. Helpful to adults in their relationships with each other and to parents in dealing with their children.

Psychology of Infancy and Early Childhood, by Ada Hart Arlitt. Material on habit training and learning.



Team play develops sportsmanship among the group

Rediscovering the Adolescent, by Hadley S. Dimock. This is a "must" book for all persons interested in boys from 10 to 16.

Social Problems of the High School Boy, by Alba M. Lyster and Gladys F. Hudnall. Outlines three units in Health, Personal Appearance, and Family Relationships, with practical problems under each.

Solving Personal Problems, by Grace Loukes Elliott. Helpful to the adult in understanding herself and in adjusting wholesomely to life.

Spontaneous and Supervised Play in Childhood, by A. C. Sies. Valuable records of play, with many photographs and suggestions.

Superior Children, by John Edward Bentley. This is not a book on genius, but a book dealing with superior children, 130 IQ.

This Happened to Me, by Helen Ferris. A collection of concrete situations which adolescent girls have faced in making social adjustments to their group.

Tomorrow's Children, by Ellsworth Huntington. How present economic, social, and educational conditions affect the lives of tomorrow's children.

Training Youth for the New Social Order, by R. R. Reeder. A program to meet the needs of the whole child and to develop in him cooperation, responsibility, and leadership.

Two to Six, by Rose H. Alschuler and the Pre-Primary Faculty of the Winnetka Public Schools. A practical handbook for those concerned with guidance of children.

Understanding the Adolescent Girl, by Grace L. Elliott. Situations girls face, such as choosing a vocation, establishing social relations with boys, and personality adjustment.

Understanding Yourself, by Ernest R. Groves. The author attempts "to help the reader know himself, to tolerate what cannot be changed, and to utilize to the full his personal and unique resources."

Untying Apron Strings, by H. G. Hogue. The value of both guidance and freedom in developing wholesome independence.

Wake Up and Live, by Dorothea Brande. The theme of this book is "Act as though it is impossible to fail."

What Books for Children? by Josette Frank. Consideration is given to the child as a member of the family, not merely a young person who will some day be mature.

What Life Should Mean to You, by Alfred Adler, M.D. A basic book on personality development and relationships.

The Wholesome Personality, by W. H. Burnham. A summary of studies on personality, interpreted from the mental hygiene point of view. Excellent chapter on adolescence.

The Wise Choice of Toys, by Ethel Kavin. Toys and play materials suited to development of strength and skill, mental and social growth, character building, creative play.

The Young Child and His Parents, by J. C. Foster and J. E. Anderson. One hundred cases of behavior problems in children under school age.

Your Child and His Parents, by A. Brill and M. P. Youtz. The material presented in this book grew out of the discussions in parent groups. Questions, illustrations, and outlines based on everyday situations in homes form the main body of the text.

Your Child Today and Tomorrow, by Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Discusses the everyday problems of parents, and stresses the importance of understanding the child's mind.

Your Child Year by Year, by John E. Anderson and Florence L. Goodenough. A development record and guide from birth to the sixteenth year.



SEX EDUCATION

"Life is the gift of nature, but beautiful living is the gift of wisdom." — *Greek adage*

Curiosity is an impulse to be guided and encouraged, not thwarted, perverted, or crushed. It indicates a natural urge or inner impulse to acquire information. The curious person is an open-minded, interested person. Interest is at the bottom of all learning. Interest plus understanding give us intelligence. Knowledge dispels doubts and fears, and usually leads to increased respect. It also gives opportunity for setting desirable social attitudes and standards. How much better it is for children and young people to have sound, accurate, wholesome information and advice graded step by step according to their needs as they grow up, than to have incomplete information and unwholesome influences.

Reading the right sort of literature should not only satisfy curiosity, but should make clear what attitudes and standards of conduct are desirable and admirable on the part of human beings, and what in the end will bring the greatest satisfaction and happiness.

Being Born, by Frances Bruce Strain. A book about human reproduction written for pre-adolescent boys and girls.

Biological Basis of Human Nature, by Herbert Spencer Jennings. An interesting scientific explanation of human differences and likenesses.

Biology of Sex, by T. W. Galloway. The fundamental material is given, along with suggestions for constructive presentation of those principles.

Growing into Manhood, by R. E. Dickerson. An excellent book on sex education for boys between the ages of eleven and fifteen.

Growing Up, by Karl De Schweinitz. The facts about growing up. Written for children and young people. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

The How and Why of Life, by Emma W. Gillmore. The descriptions are taken from the realm of plant, animal, and human life. Very valuable to the questioning child.

Marriage, by Ernest R. Groves. A sane and helpful discussion.

Marriage in the Modern Manner, by I. S. Wile and M. D. Winn. A helpful, sane discussion of the values of marriage, of adjustments which must be made, and the satisfactions which may result.

Modern Marriage, by Paul Popenoe. A helpful, frank account written to answer questions which young people ask about marriage.

New Patterns in Sex Teaching, by Frances B. Strain. A direct, frank approach to sex education for parents.

Parents and Sex Education, by B. C. Gruenberg. For parents of young children. Gives vocabulary and emphasizes the necessity of recognizing that sex education is a continuous process.

Preparation for Marriage, by E. R. Groves. From a long and wide experience with marriage difficulties, the author gives practical and sensible directions for starting marriage right.

Sex and Youth, By Sherwood Eddy. A discussion of the place of sex in life and some of the problems faced by youth.

Sex in Childhood, by Ernest R. and Gladys H. Groves. A description of the child's sexual development from infancy to maturity, with particular emphasis on the influence of adult attitudes on sex adjustment and personality.

The Sex Life of Youth, by G. I. Elliott and H. Bone. What young people think about engagement, marriage, and some of the problems growing out of modern conditions.

So Youth May Know, by R. E. Dickerson. The problems which young men face in sex adjustment are sympathetically discussed.

Thinking about Marriage, by Roy A. Burkhardt. Wholesome and thought provoking suggestions for those contemplating marriage.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

"Give me wide walls to build my house of life —
The North shall be of Love, against the winds of fate,
The South of Tolerance, that I may outreach hate,
The East of Faith, that rises clear and new each day,
The West of Wisdom, that charts a wondrous way.
The threshold 'neath my feet shall be Humility,
The roof — the very sky itself — Infinity.
Give me wide walls to build my house of Life."

— *Author unknown*

Someone has said, "Today well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness — every tomorrow a vision of hope." Most of us feel that no day has been well lived unless something worth while has been accomplished and unless there have been happy relationships with those with whom we have worked and associated. Probably the most important thing which any of us have to learn is how to

live with others on a basis of mutual satisfaction. Dr. Blatz of the University of Toronto says the one question which parents should ask themselves more often than any other is, "How can I manage so that my children will learn how best to live with others?" The first place we have to learn to do this is in our own home. The home should be the place where emotions are trained, advantageous habits are built, and good character founded. Worthy home membership lays the foundation for worthy community citizenship.

"Hail, social life! into thy pleasing bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of service, and in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joys."

—James Thompson, Scotch poet.

As I See Religion, by Harry Emerson Fosdick. A practical and reasonable presentation.

The Christian Family, by George Walter Fiske. Treats religion as an aid to stability and a means of growth.

Christian Parenthood in a Changing World, by J. H. Montgomery. Brief and elementary treatment of parent-child relationships, with emphasis on religious life. May be used as a study course.

The Drifting Home, by E. R. Groves. A plain but optimistic consideration of the social problems confronting the home today and the need for education for family life.

Education and the Good Life, by B. A. Russell. The functions of the family in modern society.

The Enduring Quest, by Harry A. Overstreet.

Fables for Parents, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Stories that present parent-child problems and those that involve the relations of later life.

The Family, by G. C. Myers. Considers factors within and without the group which influence relationships, and offers suggestions for making family life more satisfying.



A congenial family group

The Family, by E. B. Beuter and J. R. Runner. A source book of excerpts from recent literature on the family and personality.

Family Adjustment and Social Change, by Manuel C. Elmer. A discussion of some of the causes of family unadjustment, and the need to equip children with emotional and social balance in order to prepare them for the rapid changes in the social order.

The Family and Its Relationships, by E. R. Groves, E. L. Skinner, and S. J. Swenson. A textbook on family relationships designed for use with pupils in their late teens.

Family Behavior, by Bess V. Cunningham. A textbook on human relations intended to stimulate thought and discussion on problems of daily life. Contains chapters on families and family behavior, neighbors, using leisure, careers for parents, children and their parents, and growing up.

The Father and His Boy, by Thomas W. Galloway. Parenthood and character training of children.

The Fine Art of Marriage, by H. J. Bridges. The author's thesis is that success or failure in marriage is not to be judged solely by the happiness of husbands and wives, but in the growth of the two personalities.

The Girl and Her Home, by M. B. Trilling and F. W. Nicholas. An excellent presentation of the problems and ideals involved in homemaking. It is written for high school boys and girls.

Growing Together in the Family, by Leland Foster Wood. Partnership, deepening of married love, finances, homemaking for children, family patterns, and foundations of religion in the family.

Home Living, by Margaret M. Justin and Lucile Osborn Rust. Problems of family living, with recent social and economic changes, and their effect on the family and home.

The Home and Christian Living, by Percy R. and Myrtle H. Hayward. An excellent practical study, thoughtful and suggestive, adapted to use in study courses of parents, and equally valuable for personal reading.

The Homemaker and Her Job, by L. M. Gilbreth. The application of the scientific methods of industry to homemaking and their results in terms of efficiency and leisure.

Literature Old and New for Children, by Annie E. Moore. The purpose of this book is to arouse and satisfy a genuine interest in children's literature.

Living Together in the Family, by Lemo T. Dennis. Intended to help young people of high school age understand the significance of family life in personal development and relationships, and also the broader, social responsibility of the family.

Living with Our Children, by L. M. Gilbreth. A record of how one family learned cooperation through meeting together the everyday tasks of family living.

Managing the Home, by M. W. Wood, R. Lindquist, and L. A. Studley. Household processes, economic and managerial problems are discussed in their relation to the welfare of the various members of the family group.

Middletown, also *Middletown in Transition*, by R. S. and H. M. Lynd. An analysis of a modern community which illuminates in a vivid way the modern family and its environment and the changes which are taking place.

The Modern Parent, by G. C. Myers. Written by a parent on the shortcomings of parents.

Mothers and Children, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Interestingly written essays on parent-child relationships. The section on obedience is particularly well liked by parents.

New Tools for Leisure in Family Life Today, by Karl De Schweinitz. Helpful and practical.

The Parent and the Happy Child, by Lorine Pruette. Discusses the importance of the parent's own mental hygiene in providing the right environment for the child, and considers the child's development from birth to maturity.

Parenthood and the Character Training of Children, by T. W. Galloway. Project lessons for use in groups of parents, such as Sunday School classes.

Parents, Children, and Money: Learning to Spend, Save, and Earn, by Sidonie M. and Benjamin C. Gruenberg. A presentation of the value and use of money and suggestions as to how children may learn real values and cultivate right attitudes toward earning, spending, and saving.

Parents and Children, by E. R. and G. H. Groves. This book is directed to parents, father as well as mother; and discusses the problems encountered in ordinary homes.

Parents' Questions, *Child Study Association of America*. The questions involve a wide range of subjects, among them being discipline, health, diet, and attitudes of children.

Personality and the Family, by H. and E. B. Hart. Treats of the normal family and of the values and processes which permit it to function with the greatest harmony.

Social Problems of the Family, by E. R. Groves. Emphasizes the social function of the family, and shows the reciprocal relationship existing between the family and other social institutions.

The Training of Children in the Christian Family, by Luther Allen Weigle. Fundamental problems of christian training of children. Ideals and methods.

What Is Right with Marriage, by Robert C. and Frances W. Binkley. The authors find the basis of family life in permanent, personal loyalty, and the reward a higher development of personality.

Wholesome Marriage, by E. R. and G. H. Groves. Deals with social and personal aspects of successful marriage.

Wholesome Parenthood, by E. R. and G. H. Groves. A survey of what science offers the parent and some practical suggestions for common guidance difficulties.

Youth Serves the Community, by Paul R. Hanna. Chapters on actual programs of action in the fields of public safety, civic beauty, community health, agricultural improvement, civic arts, and social history; also a chapter on foreign countries.



Books That Enrich Life



HOOSING the 1,000 best books has been attempted by a number of courageous people and a few have narrowed their choices to 100. The books listed here are not chosen because they are *the best books*, but because they are good books, they have a wide appeal, and they interest a large number of people.

Many of these books are recent publications. If they cannot be found in the public library, there may be available other books by the same writers. Since it is not possible for us to own every book we may want to read, the library is a source of never-ending joy for the book lover. Librarians are interested in filling our book needs, and they will cooperate in providing the books we tell them we want to read.

Several obvious choices have been omitted from these book lists because they were listed in an earlier bulletin. Consult adult fiction and biography for older boys and girls in "Round the World With Books," Bulletin 183, Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University.

One important book not included in the following lists is *The Bible*: Designed to be Read as Living Literature (edited by E. S. Bates). It is an interesting attempt to divide the great book into drama, poetry, and stories. Each selection is printed as a unit, without divisions of verses or chapters. The poetry is printed as poetry

and the plays are presented in the form of plays. The language of the King James version is left unchanged. Ever new, ever satisfying, the *Bible* should head any list of good books.

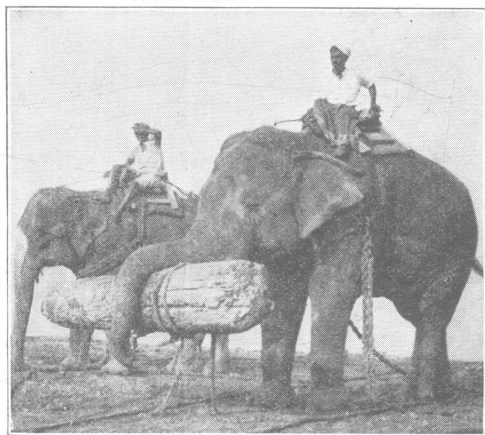
PLACES TO VISIT

"My heart is warm with the friends I make;
And better friends I'll not be knowing;
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going."

—Edna St. Vincent Millay

There are two reasons why we enjoy travel books: because we expect to travel, and because we do not. A journey will be more enjoyable if we know in advance something of what we shall see and our appreciation will be keener if we know the history of the place and something of the people who live there. Upon our return, we will want to read to keep our memories alive.

Armchair travel is a keen pleasure for people who never leave home. By it we can learn of men and nature in other lands, and our mind and sympathies will be broadened. For some a journey may be the only cure for wanderlust, but for many books are a satisfying substitute.



"Elephant" power instead of horse power

The Ascent of Nanda Devi, by H. W. Tilman. The highest mountain that has ever been climbed to the top; its ascent told in light-hearted terms of good sportsmanship.

Brazilian Adventure, by Peter Fleming. An intriguing book of travel in South America.

Blue Water, by A. S. Hildebrand. A delightful account of a cruise in a 54-foot yawl from Glasgow to Athens.

The Call of the Mountains, by LeRoy Jeffers. Mountain peaks and canyons in the United States and Canada are described in a beautifully illustrated book.

Facing Two Ways: The Story of My Life, by Baroness Ishimoto. "A record of a Japanese girlhood which helps in

understanding a great nation now in the world's limelight."

I Found No Peace, by Webb Miller. Twenty years of the life of a foreign correspondent who covered wars and revolutions all over the world.

I Visit the Soviets, by E. M. Delafield. A modern writer views the Russians and illustrates the book with drawings.

Lancer at Large, by F. C. C. Yeats-Brown. The author of *Lives of a Bengal Lancer* revisits India after an absence of fifteen years, and writes with sympathy and authority of the true life of India. It is close to a masterpiece.

Life and Death of a Spanish Town, by Eliot Paul. Contrast of the peaceful idyllic life to that between July and September when the town was bombed by rebel airplanes.

The Native's Return, by Louis Adamic. An interesting account of a naturalized American returning to his native Yugoslavia.

The Nile, by Emil Ludwig. The life story of a river and how it affects the whole of Egypt's civilization.

The Purple Land, by W. H. Hudson. An unforgettable picture of golden days in Uruguay long years ago.

Round the World in Eleven Years, by The Abbe Children. Three children write of their amusing adventures in various parts of the world.

The Royal Road to Romance and Glorious Adventure, by Richard Halliburton. Fascinating tales of adventures of a traveler who went all over the world collecting thrills.

The Sea and Jungle, by H. M. Tomlinson. The narrative of a voyage from Wales to Brazil and two thousand miles up the Amazon, combining graphic descriptions of sea life and tropical forests.

This England, by Mary Ellen Chase. The author has lived for the last two years in England, and on the strength of her experiences has written these humorous and understanding essays. She discusses the characteristics of the English people and various aspects of the English scene.

Vagabond Journey Around the World, by Harry A. Franck. Hoboing in Europe, Asia, and America, reported by a keen observer.

White Shadows on the South Seas, by Frederick O'Brien. One of the best of the travel books about the South Sea Islands.

INTERESTING PEOPLE

"When the high heart we magnify
And the pure vision celebrate,
And worship greatness passing by,
Ourselves are great."

— *John Drinkwater*

For many years before Boswell wrote his famous *Life of Johnson*, he followed his friend about, observed his way of living, copied down his sayings, both important and trivial, and recorded intimate details of his life. When the book was written, Johnson seemed to come alive because it told both his strengths and his weaknesses. He seemed to be sincere and human because such small details were told about his careless dress, his manner of eating, and his kindness to the unfortunate. No other biography has been so exact and so revealing.

Recent biographies have shown that no life is too insignificant to make a readable story if it reveals charm of personality. Famous and obscure people have written their life stories, unrolling their memories and elaborating them with small details. The whole background of a life and its times is recreated in a rich tapestry done in bright and sombre colors.

Abraham Lincoln — The Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg. Not the glorified Lincoln nor the debunked Lincoln is revealed in this impressive biography. Here is the real Lincoln pictured against his natural background — the prairie.

American Doctor's Odyssey, by Victor Heiser. Adventures of a public health worker in 45 countries of the world.

An American Idyll, by Cornelia Stratton Parker. The idyllic married life of Carleton and Cornelia Parker, with accounts of travels in Europe and America.

Ariel: The Life of Shelley, by Andre Maurois. Revealing life of the great English poet.

At 33, by Eva Le Galliene. The autobiography of a successful actress and producer of plays.

Audubon, by Catherine Rourke. The story of Audubon's life.

Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens. Stimulating comments on thirty years as a newspaperman with vigorous opinions of people.

Catherine the Great, by Katharine Anthony. A biography with a fine background of Russian history.

A Cowman's Wife, by Mrs. M. K. Rak. The story of "life on the range" on a ranch a mile high in the Arizona mountains.

Education of Henry Adams, by Henry Adams. An autobiography in which life in the United States is revealed from the period of 1838.

The Fighting Angel and *The Exile*, by Pearl Buck. The first, a biography of the author's father who was a missionary to China; and the second, the story of the writer's mother who went with him.

Forty-two Years in the White House, by Irvin Hood Hoover. Memories of the chief usher during the terms of eight U. S. presidents.

Golden Fleece, by Bertita Harding. "Dramatic retelling of the life story of the Emperor Francis Joseph and Elizabeth of Austria."

Heads and Tales, by Malvina Hoffman. The autobiography of the unusual sculptress who created in bronze the racial types from all over the world, now posed in the Field Museum.

King Edward VIII, by H. Bolitho. "Frank, yet in good taste; informative and intimate, yet polite; revealing, yet restrained."

Ladies of the Press, by Ishbell Ross. The pageant of newspaper women and their exploits as told by one of them.

Madame Curie, by Eve Curie. An absorbing biography of the greatest woman scientist, by her daughter.

Margaret Ogilvy, by Sir James Barrie. The biography of the famed English writer's mother.

Microbe Hunters, by Paul DeKruif. In this vigorous, frank, and human portrayal of the characters of truly great investigators of disease, the reader observes the cool stolidity of Koch and the glittering genius of Spallanzani; he wonders at the magnificent fervor of Pasteur and the calm courage of Wally Reed.

My Father — Mark Twain, by Clara Clemens. The stepdaughter of the humorist writes a lively account of his life.

My Own Story, by Marie Dressler. A simple story of an interesting personality.

Old Jules, by Mari Sandoz. The story of a vigorous pioneer in western Nebraska, written by his daughter.

Personal History, by Vincent Sheean. Life of a traveler and newspaper man who had exciting adventures in many countries.

Present Indicative, by Noel Coward. A realistic story of stage life by a successful British actor and playwright.

R.F.D., by Charles Allen Smart. The story of a city couple who found it good to live in the country.

Presidents and First Ladies, by Mary Randolph. Social life at the White House from Theodore Roosevelt to the present administration, by a former secretary.

Queen Victoria, by Lytton Strachey. A master biographer portrays a great queen in the enthusiasms of youth, the loneliness of middle age, and the eccentricities of her last days.

Schumann-Heink, the Last of the Titans, by Mary Lawton. The story of the career of an ugly child who wore wooden shoes and often went hungry.

Singing in the Wilderness, by Donald Culrose Peattie. A beautiful story of the life of John James Audubon.

Something of Myself, by Rudyard Kipling. The autobiography of seventy years of Kipling pageantry.

The Story of San Michele, by Axel Munthe. The autobiography of a European doctor with a background of life on the continent.

Up the Years from Bloomsbury, by George Arliss. Modest, pleasantly told story of the making of a character actor.

The Way of a Transgressor, by Negley Farson. An adventurer sees the Russian revolution from the inside.

The Woodrow Wilsons, by Eleanor McAdoo. The daughter of a president writes a sympathetic story of her family.

STORIES—OLD AND NEW

"When you sell a man a book, you don't sell him just twelve ounces of paper, ink, and glue—you sell him a whole new life. Love and friendship and humor and ships at sea by night—there's all heaven and earth in a book, a real book, I mean."—*Christopher Morley*

Although we can watch the drama unroll in the lives of people round about, we can only know what they do, not why they do it; we can only know what they say, not what they think. The novel is a powerful mirror of the pageant of life, because through it we can understand the motives and the thoughts of people as we can never do in actual experience.

Very few subjects from religion to making brick have escaped the novelists' pen, and the novel remains as the only medium in which to discuss a majority of the problems of contemporary life. In *The Children*, Edith Wharton attacks the divorce

problem. Josephine Lawrence revealed the problem of taking care of aged parents in *The Years Are So Long*.

Many a novel has had the effect of a powerful sermon. Through his books, Charles Dickens reformed the English school system, and Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* precipitated the war between the states because it emphasized the human problem of slavery instead of states' rights.

One of the pleasant ways to learn history is through reading historical romance, which is based on actual happenings touched by imagination. Instead of emphasizing facts, the writer of romance puts the emphasis upon people more than events. Hawthorne did this in *The House of Seven Gables*, and Honore Willsie Morrow recreated Lincoln's White House years in *With Malice Toward None* and *Forever Free*.



A scene from Anthony Adverse

Life and customs in many parts of the world are made plain in novels of foreign settings which have been translated into English. Notable books are *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo, *Growth of the Soil* by Knut Hamsun, and Tolstoy's *War and Peace*.

There are 1200 new novels printed in America each year, and it requires discrimination to choose the ones worth reading. The good novel will be interesting to you, true to human nature, and distinguished by the magic touch of writing style.

An American Dream, by Michael Foster. The chronicle of three generations of the Thralls in America.

Anthony Adverse, by Hervey Allen. A great historical novel based upon the colorful life of a man who lived on three continents.

As the Earth Turns, by Gladys H. Carroll. This cheerful, simple tale of a Maine family is like a delightful breath of spring air. The most important character is the farm itself, the soil and the rocks and the trees — the good earth.

The Bent Twig, *The Brimming Cup*, *The Deepening Stream*, and *Her Son's Wife*, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Novels of family relationships written with understanding.

Beyond Sing the Woods, by Trygve Gulbrandsen. The chronicle of fifty years of Norwegian life on an estate in the hills of Norway.

Buckskin Breeches and *State Fair*, by Phil Stong. The first, a novel of the pioneer settling of Iowa; and the second, a modern tale of a week at the fair.

The Citadel, by A. J. Cronin. A novel of the medical profession, with the scene laid in South Wales.

Drums Along the Mohawk, by Walter D. Edmunds. A historical novel of the revolution as it affected the farmers of Mohawk Valley.

Ethan Frome and *The Children*, by Edith Wharton. The first a gem of tragedy in the life of a New Englander; the second shows the effects of divorce upon children.

The Folks and *The Bonney Family*, by Ruth Suckow. Understanding stories of small town family life in the middle west.

Gone with the Wind, by Margaret Mitchell. A novel of the Civil War as seen from the Confederate side.

Green Mansions, by W. H. Hudson. An idyllic romance of the tropical forests of South America.

Growth of the Soil, by Knut Hamsun. A saga of Norway.

Hangman's House, by Donn Byrne. A romance of Ireland.

Happy Mountain and *Homeplace*, by Maristan Chapman. Simple stories of the people in the Tennessee hills.

The Home Place, by Dorothy Thomas. A modern realistic novel of a Nebraska farm family during the depression years.

Honor Bright, by Frances Parkinson Keyes. A novel of New England family life transferred in recent years to the political scene in Washington.

Jeremy and *A Prayer for My Son*, by Hugh Walpole. English novels which reveal child nature.

The Judge, by Rebecca West. A novel of English life showing the relationship of a mother and son.

Kipling Pageant. A large collection of the selected writings of Rudyard Kipling.

The Long Tomorrow, by Evelyn Voss Wise. A pioneer tale of the settlement of Minnesota.

Magnificent Obsession and *Green Light*, by Lloyd C. Douglass. Novels based upon religious experiences. *Home for Christmas*, a novelette of the Christmas of today in the spirit of yesterday.

Maria Chapdelaine, by Louis Hemon. A romance of French Canadians, written with distinction.

No Hearts to Break, by Susan Ertz. A historical novel of a Baltimore girl who married Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon.

None Shall Look Back, by Caroline Gordon. A historical novel of the Civil War, covering the battleground of the west.

Northwest Passage, by Kenneth Roberts. A vigorous historical novel rich in humor, suspense, romance, and adventure.

Of Lena Geyer, by Marcia Davenport. A biographical novel of a musician and a treasure house for music lovers.

The Old Ashburton Place, by Margaret Flint. A tale of Maine farm life and the difficulties of the Ashburton boys.

Old Home Town, by Rupert Hughes. Stories of well known characters in the small town.

Paradise and O Genteel Lady, by Esther Forbes. Historical novels of New England in the pioneer period.

Parnassus on Wheels and *The Haunted Bookshop*, by Christopher Morley. Delightful stories of the bookselling business.

Patterns of Wolfpen, by Harlan Hatcher. A pioneer story of Kentucky.

Penrod, Penrod and Sam, *The Magnificent Ambersons*,

and *Turmoil*, by Booth Tarkington. Novels of modern America, written with special understanding of children and family life.

The Road Back and *Three Comrades*, by Erich Remarque. Stories of German soldiers in the years following the war, by the writer of *All's Quiet on the Western Front*.

The Rolling Years, by Agnes Sligh Turnbull. Chronicle of three generations of an American family living in a Scottish county in western Pennsylvania.

The Running of the Deer, by Dan Wickenden. A young writer interprets the adolescent years.

Silas Crockett, by Mary Ellen Chase. The story of four generations of a seafaring New England family.

So Big and *Show Boat*, by Edna Ferber. The first, a story of a school teacher who found beauty in cabbages; the second, romance built around a Mississippi show boat.

Song of the Lark and *O Pioneer!* by Willa Cather. The first, a story of a Norwegian girl who became a great singer; and the second, a novel of pioneer America.

Sorrell and Son, by Warwick Deeping. The fine relationship of an English father and son during the years after the war.



Berman and Penrod in a scene from "Penrod and Sam"

Vein of Iron, by Ellen Glasgow. The story of a courageous Virginia family during the depression years.

The Voice of Bugle Ann, by McKinlay Kantor. A short tale of hunting in the Kentucky hills. *The Romance of Rosy Ridge*, a pleasant novelette about Missouri country folk.

The Way of All Flesh, by Samuel Butler. A distinctive English novel based upon the author's own life.

Yang and Yin, by Alice Hobart. Life of an American doctor stationed in China, by the author of *Oil for the Lamps of China*.

The Yearling, by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. A sympathetic story about an adolescent boy.

The Years Are So Long and *I Have Four Apples*, by Josephine Lawrence. Problem novels, the first, old age; the second, living beyond one's income.

Years of Grace, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Chronicle of the life of a woman born in Chicago in the last century.

Youth Plucky, by H. Shute. Pranks of small boys, by one who understands them.

What People Said, by W. L. White. A novel of American life in a country town.

ESSAYS

"Every man who knows how to read has it in his power to magnify himself, to multiply the way he exists, to make his life full, significant, and interesting." — *Aldous Huxley*

When there is little time to read, essays are delightful pellets to take in odd moments. So full of personality are they, that it seems as if the reader were talking with the writer. The good essay has a fine literary flavor, it is mildly philosophical and intensely human. The following books, chosen from modern American writers, will be interesting and satisfying companions.

Adventures of David Grayson, by Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson). Homely philosophy woven about the life of a New England farm.

An Almanac for Moderns and *The Book of Hours*, by Donald Culrose Peattie. Finely written observations on nature.

College Sons and College Fathers, by Henry S. Canby. Happy essays based on the author's experience as a college professor.

Essays, by Christopher Morley. Selected essays taken from the author's entertaining *Pipefuls*, *Minepie*, *Chimney Smoke*, etc.

Forty Years on Main Street, by William Allen White. A collection of editorials from *The Emporia Gazette of Kansas*, combining a Main Street diary with the editor's opinions on the political scene.

I Cover the Waterfront, by Max Miller. Little stories about a newspaperman assigned to the wharves of San Francisco.

Life with Father and *Life with Mother*, by Clarence Day. Humorous essays about the life of a New York family during the era of the Brownstone front.

The Man Nobody Knows, by Bruce Barton. A modern interpretation of the life of Christ.

Pursuit of Laughter, by Agnes Repplier. "Her quest is recorded in a book of delight to be read and digested with smiles."

Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children, by Theodore Roosevelt. A father's letters covering a 12-year period.

Victorian Village and *York Road*, by Lizette Woodworth Reese. Delightful sketches of the youth of a poet growing up in rural Maryland.

While Rome Burns, by Alexander Woolcott. Intimate sketches of people and events in modern New York.

PHILOSOPHY

"We all are blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilt goes?
In vain we build the world, unless
The builder also grows.

— *Edwin Markham*

We think of philosophy as the study of mental and moral sciences. The word itself means love of wisdom. The aim of Socrates, the Greek philosopher, was to help men live better lives. The problem of the philosopher of today is the organization of a just social order. "Physical science has for the time being far outrun psychical. . . . With tremendous increase in our control of nature, in our ability to utilize nature for human use and satisfaction, we find the actual realization of ends and enjoyment of values growing unassured and precarious." We look to philosophy to use the new scientific methods to discover ways by which all men and women may participate to the fullest extent in all earth's riches and values.

The Art of Thinking, by Ernest Dimnet. A sincere attempt to awaken enthusiasm for the mastery of a vigorous mental life by making thought, even in its highest form, accessible to all.

Human Nature and Conduct, by John Dewey. A basic work dealing with right and wrong lucidly and significantly.

Living Philosophies, by Albert Einstein. The personal creeds of Einstein, Dewey, Wells, Russell, Mencken, and sixteen other moderns offer a stimulant to the thought of every reader.

Man, the Unknown, by Alexis Carrel. A world famous scientist presents a synthesis of what has been learned about the nature of man. He tries to show how a stronger, finer race may be developed.

The Mind in the Making, by James Harvey Robinson. The elements that compose our minds, the faltering steps of thought through the ages, the goal we are beginning to glimpse, brilliantly presented.

New Frontiers of the Mind, by J. B. Rhine. Duke University scientists experimented along the lines of telepathy, a sixth sense, mind reading, and allied subjects with exciting and surprising results.

The Return to Religion, by Henry C. Link. This book points out that we can revolutionize our lives by bringing happiness to other people.

The Story of Philosophy, by Will Durant. A popular story of the lives and opinions of the greatest philosophers of the world.

POETRY

"What joy to capture song from sound and send
It throbbing through the hearts of men."

— *Emily Selinger*

No form of writing can strike so many varying moods as poetry. It mirrors the human soul and runs the gamut of human experience. The main themes — nature, God and man, cover the universe.

So many people who think that they do not like poetry have had their taste spoiled by school study that requires scansion of lines in place of appreciation of beauty of image and sound. Modern verse is easy to understand and much of the damage resulting from such rigid study of classical poetry can be repaired by reading the free verse of modern poets. The humorous verse of newspaper columnists and magazine writers have been collected into small volumes which make enjoyable reading for odd moments.

Anthology of World Poetry, edited by Mark Van Doren. A wide selection of ancient and modern poetry of many countries.

Cowboy Songs and Frontier Ballads, collected by John A. Lomax. Real American verse from the range.

Home Book of Verse and *Home Book of Modern Verse*, collected by Burton Stevenson. Selections of well known verse.

Modern American Poetry and *Modern British Poetry*, edited by Louis Untermeyer. Well selected work of modern writers.

New Book of English Verse, edited by Charles Williams. A wide selection of English classics.

The Open Road, compiled by E. V. Lucas. Called "A Little Book for Wayfarers," with selections of poems on nature.

Oxford Book of American Verse, edited by Bliss Carman. Selections covering all periods of American poetry.

Oxford Book of English Verse, edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. An anthology of English classics.

DRAMA

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
— *Shakespeare*

Of course, we all know that plays, even those of Shakespeare, are written for the stage, not the library, and to read them without seeing them produced is to miss something high and exciting that only the living theatre can give. But for many of us, the theatre is not easily available, and because we cannot afford to ignore so essential a part of the literary scene as the drama, we must take it in its second best form, hoping for that great day when a trip to New York, or the nearest big city, will make something better possible.

A play can be, at one and the same time, the most difficult, and the most delightful kind of reading; difficult because, stripped to the bare bones necessary for



A scene from "The Prince and the Pauper"

plot development, it places so great a demand upon the imagination; and delightful, because that very economy of detail can make the life it reflects more vivid, the characterization keener than is possible in any other literary medium.

There is nothing better than a well chosen collection of representative plays to give one a grasp of what is and has been going on in the

modern theatre. These three following collections are outstanding in their field:

Thomas H. Dickinson — *Chief Contemporary Dramatists*, 1915.

Thomas H. Dickinson — *Chief Contemporary Dramatists*, 2d series, 1921

Thomas H. Dickinson and Jack R. Crawford — *Contemporary Drama: English and American*, 1925

As for the single plays, those of the English dramatists — James Matthew Barrie and John Galsworthy — make fine reading because their authors know how to write, being as well known in the field of the novel as the drama. *The Little Minister*, *Quality Street*, *What Every Woman Knows*, *Peter Pan*, afford good illustrations of Barrie's tenderness, understanding, and fanciful humor; *The Silver Box*, *Justice*, *Strife and Loyalties*, of Galsworthy's passion for social justice.

American dramatists were not always as good as those of Europe, but today we have two who can compete on equal terms with those across the water—Eugene O'Neill and Maxwell Anderson. These men write plays that can be called literature. O'Neill has, for the most part, produced tragedies of the most sombre type, with characters abnormal in their psychology, as in *Strange Interlude* and *Mourning Becomes Electra*; but he has one wholly charming play, *Ah, Wilderness!*, a domestic drama of ordinary, normal, lovable human beings, showing that he can write comedy, as well. Anderson has tried his hand at different types of drama; political satire in *Both Your Houses*, historical romance in *Elizabeth the Queen*, *Mary of Scotland*, and *Valley Forge*, modern realism in the blank verse of *Winter-set*, and a combination of legend and realism in the phantasy, *High Tor*.

The above give only a suggestion of the vast possibilities open to the reader in modern drama. All of us are play actors at heart from childhood on, and it should not be hard to acquire a taste for dramatic reading if we have not already been born with it.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

"A brook may be a flower that blows;
A road to a far town;
A roof, a well, a tower;
A brook may be a staff, a crook."

— *Lizette Woodworth Reese*

Nearly every interest that we may wish to pursue can be found in a guide book written by an authority. There are elementary guides for the beginner, and more advanced books for the person who has some basic knowledge.

We may call these interests "hobbies to ride" if we expect them to yield information we shall use in doing or making something. As important, however, are the interests we pursue because of eager curiosity. By reading to learn and enrich our minds, we add unconsciously to our culture. Here are only a few of the subjects which are engaging the time and interests of men and women outside of their daily work. The rich resources of the library should be drawn upon to follow up any of these suggestions.

American Commonwealth, by James Bryce. A study of government and institutions of the United States.

Animals Looking at You, by Paul Eipper. Strange and amusing stories of animals.

Antiques, by S. M. Lockwood. The amateur will enjoy this guide to identification of colonial furniture, needlework, glass, silver, and pewter.

The Arts, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Object — to give the general reader a love for and understanding of the background of all the arts through the ages.

Art Through the Ages, by Helen Gardner. An introduction to the history and significance of art.

Astronomy for Everybody, by Simon Newcomb. A brief, yet comprehensive account of astronomy for the layman.

Book of Marionette Plays, by Anne Stoddard and Tony Sarge. Five plays with directions for making marionettes and stage.

The Book of Fishes. Pictures and descriptions of salt and fresh water fishes, and articles on fisheries and ocean life.

The Book of the Symphony, by B. H. Higgin. Stories of symphonies and their composers.

Being Well Born, by M. F. Guyer. A popular discussion of heredity.

Bird Biographies, by A. E. Ball. Portraits and descriptions of well known birds.

Century Library of American Antiques: Early American Craftsmen (W. A. Dyer); *Early American Glass* (R. M. Knittle); *Early American Silver* (C. L. Avery); *Early American Pottery and China* (John Spargo). Will illustrated texts of Americana.



A landscape scene by Corot

Creative Expression through Art, Creative Expression through Literature, Creative Expression through Music, A Symposium. These reprints from the Progressive Education Magazine are crammed with interesting and suggestive material for parents.

Complete Book of Great Musicians, by P. A. Scholes and W. Earhart. An excellent book about composers, instruments and history of music for the family to read together.

Creative Music in the Home, by S. N. Coleman. How to stimulate an interest in music in the home, with directions for making simple musical instruments.

Creative Power, by Hugh Mearns. Interesting and suggestive material in helping children with expressing themselves in prose and poetry.

The Doorway to Nature, by Raymond T. Fuller. Description of fifty insects and plants everyone should know. Identifying wild flowers and how to auto, camp and hike.

Early Homes of Ohio, by I. T. Frary. "Nearly two hundred carefully made photographs complete a book that was made out of knowledge and enthusiasm."

Elementary Lessons on Insects, by J. G. Needham. Brief descriptions of insects found everywhere.

The Epic of America, by James Truslow Adams. An inspiring narrative of the evolution of the American nation.

Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music, by F. Schuyler Mathews. A description of birds common in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, with their music. Numerous plates, some in color. Complete musical notation of bird songs.

A Field Guide to the Birds, by R. T. Peterson. A compact handbook to help identify birds.

Four Hundred Million Customers, by Carl Crow. "A shrewd, kindly, and altogether delightful study of the Chinese as seen by an American business man, under conditions which may not recur."

Games for the Playground, Home, School, and Gymnasium, by Jessie H. Bancroft.

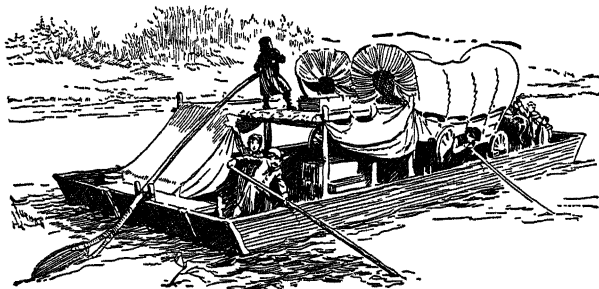
Great Musicians as Children, by F. Schwimmer. Interesting stories of the childhood of well-known composers.

A Guide to the Constellations, by S. G. and W. H. Barton. A useful guide for a beginner in star gazing.

History and Ideals of American Art, by Eugene Newhaus. A beautiful book on the art of our nation.



Pioneering in the West



Adventures of early settlers

A History of American Life, edited by Arthur M. Schlesinger. The kaleidoscopic panorama of America from the coming of the white man to the prosperous days of the late twenties revealed in a set of books rich in color and pictorial in style. This history is the work of outstanding men in the field of American history.

The Hooked Rug, by W. W. Kent. Instructions for making rugs, with new and old designs.

How's and Whys of Human Behavior, by George A. Dorsey. A comprehensive description of man from the biological, evolutionary, and psychological points of view.

The Human Body, by Logan Clendenning. An M.D. with a sense of humor and an agile pen dispels many of the prevalent beliefs and superstitions concerning the human structure.

Mathematics for the Millions, by Launcelot Hogben. A fascinating book for the people who like figures.

Music for Everybody, by Sigmund Spaeth. A small pamphlet helpful to the layman in enjoying music.

Music for Youth, by E. B. Gordon and I. Curtis. A collection of folk melodies for which phonograph records are also available.

A Musical Message for Mothers, by M. W. Ross. A book helpful to parents in dealing with problems connected with music lessons.

Music on the Air, by H. G. Kinscella. To make radio listening more interesting and to answer questions concerning the music which comes to us over the air.

Old Patchwork Quilts, by Mrs. R. E. Finley. Instructions in the art of quilt making, with diagrams of old and new designs.

On Decorating the House, by Helen Koues. Ideas that are possible in middle class homes.

Our Times, by Mark Sullivan. A detailed account in popular style of American life covering the fields of education, politics, literature, industry, invention, social customs, and government. The inclusion of such topics as the dress, music, and poetry of the times makes the books exceedingly good reference material as well as very pleasant reading.

Painting: An Introduction to Art, by C. J. Bulliet and Jessica MacDonald. A popular study of paintings.

The Personality of a House, by Mrs. Emily Post. Planned rooms that combine beauty, individuality, and charm.

The Reptile Book, by R. L. Ditmars. A fine study of snakes, by the author of *The Making of a Scientist*.

The Science of Life, by H. G. Wells. A fine outline of the sciences involved in living.

The Significance of Moderns and Their Pictures, by C. J. Bulliet. An interpretation of modern art.

The Spirit of the Hive, by D. L. Sharp. Contemplations of a beekeeper.

Star Lore of All Ages, by W. T. Olcott. A collection of legends and facts on constellations of the northern hemisphere.

Stories of Great Operas and Their Composers, by Ernest Newman. Condensed stories of operas and their music.

The Story of Chemistry, by F. L. Darrow. A popular summary of the latest developments in this fascinating field.

Sweden — The Middle Way, by Marquis Childs. A study of the cooperative movement in Sweden.

The Tragic Era, by Claude G. Bowers. Dramatic, vigorous recital of the decade following the Civil War. Journalistic in style, but based on scholarly research.

Treasure Trails in Art, by Ann Curtis Chandler. Works of artists of special interest to boys and girls, including twenty lovely prints.

Wise Choice of Toys, by Ethel Kawin. An introduction to great painters and their work, with twenty lovely prints of famous paintings.

Why the Weather? by C. F. Brooks. A popular book written from class explanations at Clark University.



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